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Worldwide Report

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY,
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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10 May 1983

WORLDWIDE REPORT
TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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EAST MALAYSIA TO GET SECOND TV NETWORK

BK130929 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 11 Apr 83 p 5

[Text] Kuching, Sun--Work on the \$44 million project for the extension of the second television network to Sabah and Sarawak is progressing well and will be completed on schedule, Energy, Telecommunications and Posts Minister Datuk Keo Moggic said yesterday.

All works and installation of equipment would be ready by July to enable programmes on Network Two to be transmitted to both states in August, he said after meeting staff of the Telecoms Department at its headquarters here.

Datuk Moggic said the project involved works and installation of three infra-structural facilities--the domestic earth satellite in Kuantan and in Sematan in the First Division, microwave TV network and the TV transmitting stations.

Work on domestic stations in Kuantan and Sematan would be completed by the end of this month while testing would start next month, he added.

Datuk Moggic also said 15 of the 19 microwave TV bearer network for transmission and distribution programmes had been completed while the rest are progressing well.

Seven transmitting stations in Sarawak would be completed in June. They include in those at Gunung Serapi, Bukit Lima, Bukit Lambir, Bukit Mas and Kapit.

On the telephone project in the state, Datuk Moggic said 20,000 more lines would be commissioned in Sibul by September this year, in addition to the present 10,000 lines.

The department would also build an earth satellite receiving station each in Belaga, in the Seventh Division, and in Bario, in the Fourth Division.

CSO: 5500/4342

EFFORTS BEING MADE TO FIND FUNDING FOR PEACESAT

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 3 Feb 83 p 18

[Text]

Wellington Polytechnic's Pan Pacific Education and Communication satellite will limp along on a temporary basis for the next 10 weeks while efforts are made to find a source of long-term funding.

Government finance of \$20,000 a year for Peacesat was chopped last year by the Minister of Education, Mr Wellington, as part of the 3 percent expenditure control exercise.

Mr Martin Kimble, president of the Communication Network's governing body, the Peacesat consortium, has confirmed approaches are being made as far afield as the World Bank for advice, as well as to educational foundations and trusts.

"It will be a national loss if our participation ends."

Wellington Polytechnic was a co-founder of the Peacesat network in 1971, together with the University of Hawaii. Since then, it has played a strong administrative and leadership role.

Funding

Funding is the key. The Minister of Science and Technology, Dr Shearer, who is greatly involved in communication networks around the Pacific, has confirmed that at present it seems this country's participation in Peacesat has to end.

Last-minute, all-out efforts had been made at the end of last year to secure the \$20,000 needed annually. All approaches to government and non-government users alike had been turned down.

"It looks like an impossible task to get the money we need for it."

Cabinet

Mr Kimble said Dr Shearer had tried hard with almost no support from cabinet colleagues. Until recently, he had held fond hopes the cabinet would reverse its decision but those hopes were fading.

Dr Shearer told the "Post" he was naturally disappointed that this country's involvement with Peacesat was almost certain to end.

Mr Kimble echoed that. The situation was one of "major disappointment," he said.

"I'm most dismayed to find so many will be denied access to all the Pacific countries for the sake of such a small sum of money."

Users

Seventy different organisations from all over New Zealand used Peacesat last year, from Girl Guides and Scouts to the DSIR.

Discussions were held with Pacific neighbours topics ranging from the maintenance of sports grounds on coral islands to the Department of Trade and Industry's interest in energy conservation.

Ten weeks

Some users had refused requests to contribute because they believe the satellite's days were numbered. But the United States' National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which owned the satellite, had recently said it could live another 10 years.

Mr Kimble said Wellington Polytechnic had agreed to provide temporary assistance to keep the satellite station operating for the first 10 weeks of the school year.

But if funds had not been found by then, control of the system would shift from New Zealand, highly respected for its expertise among Peacesat users and partners, to one of the American areas, such as Guam or Hawaii.

Meanwhile, plans for an Asian and Pacific scientific and technological information satellite network, strongly supported by Dr Shearer at a conference in Manila last April, continue, in conjunction with Unesco.

It had been hoped Peacesat could be used by New Zealand as a Pacific Basin regional link in the overall network but an official working on the proposal said it now looked as if that might not be possible.

If Peacesat were not available, he said, other, slower means of communication, such as the postal system, were the only alternatives.

GOVERNMENT WEIGHS AID TO COMPUTER SOFTWARE INDUSTRY

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 23 Feb 83 Sec 3 p 3

[Text]

Reduced sales taxes is one of the options the Government is considering to encourage the development of a vigorous computer servicing and software industry in New Zealand, according to the Minister of Science and Technology, Dr Shearer.

Greater Government purchasing of locally produced software, development contracts, and additional funding through the Development Finance Corporation were other possibilities the Government was looking at to stimulate growth of an industry in which New Zealand had the potential to become a major world supplier, Dr Shearer said in Auckland last night.

He was officially opening a new branch building in Epsom for Burroughs Ltd.

Computer software was an industry perfectly matched to this country's natural assets and resources, Dr Shearer said.

"It is a brain-intensive, high added-value product that requires no large investments in plant and equipment, but only ingenuity, originality and drive—qualities that New Zealanders have in abundance.

Laboratory

In the computer software, professional electronics and bio-technology

fields, this country could become an international laboratory for the development of high-technology, low-impact industry.

"I am determined that every effort is made to ensure that potential is realised," he said.

But to succeed in such a fiercely competitive industry more trained specialists, good quality control systems for the software produced, and energetic and professional marketing of the product were required.

He suggested the industry would also benefit from grouping selected universities and technical institutes into specialised areas for research and development work on computer technology.

Dr Shearer praised the work of Burroughs in developing the locally invested computer software system called Linc (logic and integrated network compiler), which had had a major impact overseas with some 300 units sold in 26 countries to date.

The system earned \$1.3 million in foreign exchange last year, exceeding New Zealand's total 1982 earnings from the wine industry.

The Government had decided to use Linc at its Pipitea computer centre in Wellington for developing systems for various departments.

Research

Burroughs had committed over \$9 million for research and development on Linc, with a five-year cash inflow of over \$15 million.

The Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr Templeton, would be opening a new Linc development centre in Christchurch tomorrow, Dr Shearer added.

Burroughs' new Auckland building was evidence of an innovative multinational company confident of its future locally, he said. Last year earnings at \$36 million were 20 per cent up on the previous year, and there were now 330 Burroughs systems installed throughout New Zealand.

CSO: 5500/9045

UPGRADING OF POSTAL, TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE URGED

Beijing JINGJI GUANLI [ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT] in Chinese No 2, 1983 pp 17-20

[Article by the Policy Research Office of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications: "Exert Efforts To Develop Postal Service, Telecommunications"]

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th Party Congress: In order to guarantee that the national economy progresses at a definite rate, we must exert efforts to strengthen the buildup of post and telecommunications. We must conscientiously implement the combat tasks proposed by the 12th Party Congress, and exert efforts to develop post and telecommunications. This has great strategic significance in realizing the glorious goals of our nation's economic construction.

The Important Function of Post and Telecommunications in Economic Construction

Post and telecommunications are part of the social productive force. They are indispensable fundamental structures in modern society. They are the "nervous system" of the national economy. Post and telecommunications are an independent productive sector in the national economy. They provide superior quality, highly efficient, and low energy-consuming telecommunications for linking organically the four sectors of social production, distribution, exchange, and consumption. The dispatching of production, coordination and cooperation, the transfer of materials, the exchange of scientific and technical information between sectors of the national economy, between localities, between industrial and mining enterprises, and within the enterprises, trade between nations of the world, and so forth--none of this could be carried out without telecommunications links. The function of post and telecommunications in the national economic buildup and in the daily lives of people is becoming more and more important. This is manifested mainly in the following aspects.

(I) The sectors of the national economy can understand the news and the situation in all places of the world in a timely way via present-day advanced telecommunications tools, can rapidly and accurately grasp the market situation and various types of economic information, and can hasten

the turnaround of capital and the flow of commercial products; therefore, telecommunications can create great economic benefits. For example, one day in June 1980, the Ningxia branch of the China Machinery Import and Export Company had to urgently contact Hong Kong about a change in the model number of an export product. They utilized long-distance telephone to contact Hong Kong and found out that the agent in charge had gone to Beijing. They again called long distance and quickly found the person to talk to in Beijing. Several minutes of telephone conversation solved the problem of nullifying a foreign exchange letter of credit of over a million Hong Kong dollars, and avoided an economic loss for the state. Also, for example, the flow of funds and the turnaround of funds between banks cannot be carried out without postal and telecommunications channels. If the telecommunications department hastens the transmission of information on the current foundation so that the turnaround time for capital flow of the sectors of the national economy can be shortened 0.1 percent to 1 percent, then between several hundred million and several billion yuan in capital can be saved in 1 year's time.

(II) The sectors of the national economy can also scientifically reorganize various types of productive activities by fully utilizing the means of telecommunications, save work hours, hasten the production process, and improve work efficiency and production efficiency. In recent years, for example, the motor vehicle companies in Beijing and Shanghai have used mobile telecommunications equipment for radio dispatching. This favors the timely understanding of the operation of the vehicles. [The number of] empty loads has been visibly reduced. The rate of utilization of the vehicles has improved 30 to 100 percent. Also, for example, the railroad department uses radio telecommunications on trains to command dispatching. The results in hastening the turnaround of locomotives and cars, in shortening the operating time during station stops, and in improving the efficiency of transport are also apparent. For example, on the railroad line between Beijing and Shijiazhuang, which is 240 kilometers long, the addition of one more freight train run each day can increase the transport capacity by 700,000 tons of freight each year for the state. The railroad department's income will increase nearly 2 million yuan.

(III) At present, there is a shortage of energy in the world. Utilizing various means of telecommunications to realize the goal of conserving energy also has major strategic significance.

As the social economy rapidly develops, post and telecommunications have exerted a greater and greater influence on the people's material and cultural life. According to statistics, in 1981 the whole nation mailed more than 2,100 types of published materials via the post and telecommunications departments, and 180 million copies of each issue were mailed. Post and telecommunications can utilize microwave circuits to transmit television programs to more than 20 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions. According to estimates, at present about 10 percent of the national income of some economically developed nations and about 2 percent of the average national income of the world are obtained via telecommunications. Actually, the degree of modernization of post and telecommunications technology and the degree of popular use of telecommunications have

become important indicators for measuring a nation's present-day economic development and material, cultural, and living standards. Many nations have placed the buildup of post and telecommunications at the foremost position in the national economy.

The Basic Situation of Post and Telecommunications in Our Nation at Present

In the more than 30 years since the founding of the nation, our nation's post and telecommunications have developed greatly, and great achievements have been realized. By the end of 1981, the total length of the nation's postal routes had reached 4.66 million kilometers, an increase of 5.6 times over the figure at the beginning of liberation. The number of long-distance telephone lines had reached 23,900, an 8.3-fold increase. There were 8,800 telegraph lines, a 3.1-fold increase. The number of inner-city telephone exchanges numbered 2,179,000 units, a sevenfold increase. Throughout the nation, 99.6 percent of the people's communes and 96 percent of the production brigades have postal service, and 95.5 percent of the communes and 58 percent of the brigades have telephones. Telecommunications in national minority regions have also developed greatly. The postal and telecommunications service of old China cannot be compared to all this.

As our nation's foreign relations develop and trade increases, our nation's international telecommunications will also develop more rapidly. As for postal service, we already have direct mail service with 111 of the nations and regions in the world. International mail service includes letters and packages. In telecommunications, our nation has established direct telegraph lines, telephone lines, user telex lines, and telephoto lines with 46 countries and regions in the world. We operate leasing of special lines with 12 nations and regions. We transmit television and radio programs to some of the major nations in Asia, Africa, Europe, the Americas, and Oceania.

But at present, our nation's post and telecommunications efforts are still insufficient and are seriously backward. Since we have been implementing the principles of readjustment, this situation has begun to improve, but post and telecommunications are still the weak links in the national economy. They are also the most backward links in the communications and transportation system. They are very unsuited to the buildup of the four modernizations and the needs in people's lives. The outstanding problems are manifested in the following:

(I) There is a serious shortage of inner-city telephones, especially in large and medium cities. Since the founding of the nation, the total industrial and agricultural production value of the whole nation has increased 15.1-fold and the total production value of industry has increased 46-fold, but the number of telephones has increased only sevenfold. The number of telephones in cities above the level of provincial capital has barely doubled. The national average number of telephones per 100 people is less than 0.5. The popularity of the telephone in the city limits of Beijing is only 5 per 100 people. The failure to install

telephones and the failure to connect phone calls are very serious matters. There are more than 300,000 applicants for telephone installation in cities above the level of provincial capital throughout the nation.

(II) There are few long-distance telephone lines. Since the founding of the nation, long-distance telephone operations have increased 23.5-fold but long-distance telephone lines only 8.3-fold. Telegraph services have increased 13.2-fold but telegraph lines only 3.1-fold. The increase in operations has greatly surpassed the increase in telecommunications capability. At present, the whole nation has only some 20,000 long-distance telephone lines, or only 1 percent of the number in Japan. Also, these are mostly overhead, exposed lines. There are few long-distance telephone lines, their quality is low, the technical equipment is backward, the waiting time for making long-distance telephone calls is long, and there are many cancellations and withdrawals.

(III) There are few postal and telecommunications service points. There is a shortage of production facilities, transportation and delivery capabilities are insufficient, and the speed of delivery is slow. Since the founding of the nation, various types of mail and publications have increased a dozen or several dozen times, but there are less than twice the number of postal and telecommunications offices and stations. There is a serious shortage of mailrooms for postal administration and distribution. Some units cannot handle the distribution of many newly published papers and magazines because facilities are too small. In some regions, the number of commercial packages has increased greatly. The post office cannot accept them all, and sometimes they have to be limited. This has affected the flow of commercial products and the development of commune and brigade enterprises.

(IV) International telecommunications is seriously backward; it cannot adapt to the needs of opening our doors. In recent years, our nation's international telecommunications developed very rapidly, but communications equipment is backward, and capabilities are insufficient. Users' telegraph exchanges at the two international telecommunications bureaus in Shanghai and Beijing are already operating at full load. There are also many foreign users who are urgently waiting for their telex to be installed. The international telephone exchange is operated for the most part manually. It is slow, and the waiting time is long.

(V) There are few postal and telecommunications services. They cannot adapt to the needs of the various sectors. The sectors of the national economy need rapid transmission and exchange of information for production dispatching, scientific management, and scientific experiments. Some need to use computers and computer networks. This requires the post and telecommunications department to provide fast, highly efficient, and large-capacity means of telecommunications, data and image, and other such new telecommunications services. At present, such services cannot be widely provided.

The reasons for the serious backwardness in post and telecommunications--besides the mistaken "leftist" influence for many years, and especially

the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four"--are mainly the following: One is that for a long time, investment in the buildup of post and telecommunications has been too small. At the beginning of the founding of the nation, investment in post and telecommunications constituted 3.5 percent of the investment in national construction. Later, this dropped and remained for a long time at about 0.8 percent. This has seriously affected the development of post and telecommunications. The second is that post and telecommunications as well as newspaper and magazine publications have always followed a policy of charging low fees for mail. Withholding of funds for depreciation was also small. The post and telecommunications department found it difficult to accumulate funds for construction. The third was that many localities did not include the construction of inner-city telephones and post and telecommunications structures in their urban construction plans. There were many difficulties in appropriating land, demolishing and moving, civil engineering construction, design and construction, and laying of underground pipes. Construction projects frequently could not be carried out according to plan. The fourth was that business management of post and telecommunications enterprises was backward. The buildup of post and telecommunications lacked comprehensive balance, investment results were not emphasized, and some construction projects could not develop their benefits for a long time.

We Must Greatly Strengthen the Buildup of Post and Telecommunications

Greatly strengthening the buildup of post and telecommunications is one of the key strategies of our nation's economic development over the next 20 years. This is urgently needed in building up socialist material culture and spiritual culture. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, we must first ease the shortage of post and telecommunications and trunkline telecommunications in large and medium cities so that inner-city telephone exchanges in large and medium cities can be increased by 700,000 units, the number of long-distance telephone lines can be increased by 6,000 and 400,000 square meters of facilities for postal administration centers and key municipal postal administration and operations facilities can be built, and so that we can rebuild, expand, and newly build 2,700 post and telecommunications bureaus and stations and establish a Beijing International Telecommunications Bureau. To quickly solve the urgent need for telecommunications links with remote regions, tourist points, and key industrial and mining bases and [to quickly solve] the problem of transmission of television programs, the post and telecommunications department plans to lease the international telecommunications satellite organization's domestic telecommunications facilities and establish new satellite ground stations in several regions. To hasten the buildup of post and telecommunications, we must rely on policy, rely on business, and rely on science and technology.

(I) We should start with the actual situation in our nation, think of the future, start out from the present, and first solve the problem of the shortage of telecommunications. On the basis of easing the shortage, we should gradually solve the problem of the backwardness of telecommunications and build modern telecommunications well. We must make overall plans,

do a good job in comprehensive balance and technical and economic analysis, exert efforts to improve investment benefits, combine needs with possibilities and oppose blind layouts and extension of the capital construction front. We must fully utilize microwave, satellites, and other such advanced means of telecommunications so as to gradually establish a telecommunications network with cable and microwave as the backbone and various means and a versatile dispatching capability.

(II) We should strengthen business management and continue to improve economic benefits. The post and telecommunications department must place service at the forefront and guarantee telecommunications quality. At the same time, it should exert efforts to improve business management and increase profits. It should continue to increase its own accumulation and continue to expand its productive capabilities. At present, it should carry out an overall reorganization of post and telecommunications enterprises well.

(III) We should actively and steadily reform the management system for post and telecommunications, solve management's shortcomings, including overconcentration of authority and the lack of separation of administration and business, "eating from the big pot" in distribution, and egalitarianism. We must establish and make sound an economic responsibility system that suits the characteristics of post and telecommunications, and we must gradually implement special accounting and overall economic accounting for telecommunications enterprises.

(IV) We must strengthen scientific research in post and telecommunications, and do a good job of carrying out technical improvements and technical renovations. We should combine scientific research, production, and use. This is the superior feature of the post and telecommunications department. We must fully develop this superior feature, organize well, strengthen cooperation, concentrate strength, carry out scientific and technical efforts to overcome difficulties, and exert efforts to shorten the period from scientific research, production, and intermediate testing to production and use, so that scientific research achievements can rapidly be converted to telecommunications capabilities and can continue to provide advanced technical equipment for post and telecommunications. At the same time, we must actively and carefully utilize foreign funds and import advanced and suitable technology and key equipment.

(V) We should grasp the training of all staff members and improve the political caliber of the workers and their operating techniques. We must greatly strengthen education in posts and telecommunications. At present, we must especially grasp the training of the cadres at each level and provide supplementary classes in culture and technical operations for young workers. At the same time, we must also encourage postal and telecommunications workers to learn on their own.

Each Local Government Should Give More Support and Assistance

In order to hasten the buildup of post and telecommunications, the post and telecommunications department must develop the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. It must continue to improve the level of business management. But many of the problems that have to do with the buildup of post and telecommunications cannot be solved by the post and telecommunications department alone. In March of last year, in its report to the post and telecommunications department on hastening the buildup of post and telecommunications and easing the telecommunications shortage, the State Council pointed out: "Each related department and region should provide more support and assistance to the development of post and telecommunications." Therefore, the government at each level and related departments should provide a lot of help and support concerning the following problems:

(I) The question of including the buildup of post and telecommunications in urban construction plans. For a long time, because buildup of telecommunications was not included in urban construction plans, many difficulties were encountered in procuring land, demolishing and moving, providing civil engineering construction, building cable lines, and increasing service points. Some key projects could not start for several years after their construction plans and investment had been approved because problems vis-a-vis procuring land and demolishing and moving could not be solved. In some cases, the ground could not be broken for the necessary laying of underground pipes. Therefore, the post and telecommunications department in each locality hopes that the planning department and the urban construction department of local governments can adhere to the spirit of the notice of the State Council and include the postal and telecommunications buildup as an important part of urban plans and urban construction.

(II) The question of hastening inner-city telephone service. Beginning in 1981, inner-city telephones have been subject to an independent accounting. The profits from city phones and the initial installation fees are kept in full for the enterprises as funds for the buildup of city phones. The special fund is for special uses. This has served an active function in developing city phones. The buildup of city phones requires a large one-time investment. To install one new city phone in a large city requires about 2,500 yuan. Installation of one city phone in a prefecture or a [smaller] city requires about 1,500 yuan. And many problems are involved in installing a new city telephone substation. Therefore, inner-city telephones require joint investment and construction by the central authority and the locality concerned. The post and telecommunications department is responsible for uniform planning and investing in machinery and equipment for telephone construction work in cities above the prefecture and provincial municipality levels. The locality should be responsible for investment in other civil engineering construction work and in the installation of pipes and lines.

(III) The question of the buildup of rural telecommunications. Rural telephone service has developed an important function in serving agricultural production, in emergencies and rescues, in scientific experiments,

and in border defense. But at present, the operation and management of rural telephones is relatively chaotic, and losses are serious. In recent years, the dismantling of rural telephones has continually occurred. This situation should attract the concern of related departments. It is hoped that each local government will strengthen its leadership and management of rural telephones. Rural telephones must be included in the construction plans for the provinces and prefectures, and appropriate investment should be arranged. At the same time, we must also strengthen mail and telegraph reception and dispatching stations in rural areas and build up teams of mail clerks and telegraph operators.

(IV) The question of the joint buildup of post and telecommunications. The post and telecommunications department at present is a department with little profit. In realizing the construction plans for the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, it would be very difficult for it to rely completely on funds that it itself accumulates. To hasten the buildup of telecommunications, we must rely on the state to implement favorable policies toward post and telecommunications, and the post and telecommunications department must open up broader channels for funds and actively seek local investment and user funding. In recent years, Shandong and Henan provinces and Shanghai, Tianjin, and Beijing cities have obtained definite results in this regard. For example, in 1979, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Coal Industry, and the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications agreed to utilize a joint investment of 3.07 million yuan provided by the Ministries of Chemical Industry and Coal Industry, and the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications agreed to be responsible for construction and management. They jointly established two symmetric cables from Beijing to Zuoxian in Hebei, and installed 60-channel carrier-wave terminals and corresponding equipment. This project has been completed and has gone into operation. The post and telecommunications department will continue to insist on the principle of jointly carrying out with other departments the buildup of telecommunications, and it will work with those related departments that are willing to carry out joint construction projects.

(V) The question of overcoming redundant construction of telecommunications facilities. Because of the long period of backwardness in post and telecommunications, the telecommunications needs of each sector cannot be met; thus, some departments have built their own telecommunications facilities. Because each sector has built such facilities in a scattered manner and each has formed its own system, the technical standards are not uniform, the frequencies and frequency bands are used in an overlapping manner, each has its own business management system, and underground lines overlap and cross each other. Telephone poles are scattered over the ground in a disorderly way, electrical waves in the atmosphere interfere with each other, and the quality of telecommunications cannot be guaranteed. When an accident occurs, it is not possible to implement uniform command and dispatching. This will cause serious consequences. Therefore, uniform planning and the management of telecommunications networks urgently need to be strengthened.

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON IMPROVING RADIO, TV WORK

HK120641 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Apr 83 p 1

[Editorial "Make An Effort to Bring the Role of Broadcasting and Television Into Full Play"]

[Text] In recent years, China has made much headway in the development of broadcasting and television with improved programs and great increase in radio and television sets. Broadcasting and television, with their wide influence all over urban and rural areas of the country, have become the necessities of the people in their political and cultural life and a good bridge between the party, government and the broad sections of the people. The important role of this modern instrument of propaganda is becoming more and more prominent.

Broadcasting and television is a newly-developed undertaking for our party. Through this propaganda means together with other mass media, all principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee can be quickly and extensively communicated to the people. In a circular concerning the broadcasting and television work in 1981, the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee pointed out: "Broadcasting and television are the most powerful modern means to educate and inspire the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country in the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations." This instruction laid down the essential nature and tasks of the broadcasting and television work, and requested the whole party to give full play to this most effective propaganda instrument.

However, the situation in our broadcasting and television work is far from keeping abreast with what the party Central Committee requests of us. Far from conforming with the development of the political and economic situation in the country and meeting the needs of the people. Programs of our broadcasting and television are relatively insufficient, and not colorful and rich in content. In some areas, especially the remote areas, people are still unable to tune in on radio and television broadcasts, or can hardly tune into good programs. It is therefore imperative for us to reform our radio and television broadcasts.

The 11th National Work Conference of Broadcasting and Television held recently in Beijing has laid down the principles for reforming the work. It clearly pointed out that China's radio and television must have distinct features of socialist China, adhere to the socialist political orientation in propaganda

and enhance people's consciousness in patriotism and communism step by step. Meanwhile, we must demarcate a line between radio and television of socialism and those of capitalism, and provide more healthy and colorful spiritual food to the people of all nationalities in a high sense of political responsibility and great revolutionary enthusiasm. The conference also put forward a series of major measures to ensure reforms in propaganda and structure and proposed that radio and television be run by the authorities at the central, provincial (regional), city and county levels. Meanwhile, it decided to exploit every possible means to increase technical facilities and to train more professional cadres. All these are necessary and right.

In order to promote radio and television broadcasts and improve quality of programs, the party committees and governments at all levels must give more leadership, and all relevant departments and people of all circles must render support and assistance. Our party and government consistently attached importance to radio and television broadcasts. Both in the difficult days of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and the liberation war, or in the period of socialist revolution and construction, Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De and other veteran proletarian revolutionaries had always showed concern for the people's radio and television broadcasts. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has paid great attention to the healthy development of radio and television broadcasts. Since the central authorities show concern for and pay great attention to radio and television broadcasts, the local party committees and governments at all levels should do more in this respect. First and foremost, we must know well how to make good use of this modern propaganda means. While striving for the realization of the four modernizations, the work style of our leaders must be improved. Such an improvement can be made through radio and television broadcasts. For example, when the masses of people are needed for certain tasks, we may directly publicize policies of the party and government or assign tasks through radio and television so that the people will soon be able to unify their understanding and to into action. In reinforcing all departments relating to propaganda work, all local authorities must give the first place to radio and television work. They must do well in leading the propaganda work of radio and television broadcasts. In the next 3 or 5 years, radio broadcast must spill over all counties, communes, brigades, production teams and households, with the exception of desolate areas thinly inhabited. And by the end of the century, television must step by step enter every household. Industrial, commercial and financial departments must take concerted action in this aspect by producing more needed technical equipment and supplying more good and cheaper radio and television sets. All party and government organs, mass organizations, cultural and educational institutions, literature and art organizations, academic research offices and scientific and technical departments must make best use of this mass media so as to meet the needs of the people in building socialist spiritual civilization, enhancing their educational level and enriching their cultural life.

Radio and television work has a great future in our country and is widely supported by the masses of people. At the same time, the tasks ahead of radio and television workers are very hard. Radio and television workers must love their work and strive to enhance their theoretical, policy and professional level. They must go deep into the realities of life, maintain close links with the masses, carry forward the spirit of creating new things and make the propa-

ganda work successful. Propaganda programs in radio and television should not be aimed at adopting a superficial approach to things, but should accord with the interests of the whole and the theoretical principles. They must be of help to the masses of people and attach primary importance to the interests of the whole. Matters of vital importance should not be replaced by immediate interests. Present interests must be subordinated to future ones. We hope radio and television workers will surmount difficulties, aim high and work hard, properly bring the role of this propaganda means into full play so that our radio and television broadcasts will become a useful aid to the party and government and be warmly welcomed by the broad masses of people.

CSO: 5500/4145

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

BRIEFS

CALL SIGN CHANGED--Beijing, 22 Apr (XHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Beginning 1700 Beijing time on 25 April, the call sign of China's broadcasts to Overseas Chinese will be changed from the "Central People's Broadcasting Station" to "Beijing Broadcasting Station." Listeners and friends are welcomed to continue listening to and writing to this station. Please address your letters to: Office in Charge of Broadcasts to Overseas Chinese, Beijing Broadcasting Station, China. Beijing Broadcasting Station's broadcast to Overseas Chinese began in June 1949. It is now a part of the China international broadcasting station (called Beijing Broadcasting Station in overseas broadcasts). Every day the programs of this station are beamed to the Southeast Asian and South Pacific region, the South Asian and southeast African region, the African, west Asian and European region, the eastern part of North America and South and Central American region, and the western part of North America in Mandarin and in four Chinese dialects: Cantonese, Kejia, Xiamen and Chaozhou dialects. It has 19 broadcast programs a day, each lasting 1 hour. [Text] [HK221110 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0232 GMT 22 Apr 83]

NANJING TRACKING STATION--A satellite ground tracking station has been completed in a Nanjing suburb. The ground station has a total floor space of 1,374 square meters. The building has sound proof, moisture-proof thermal insulation, air-conditioning and purification equipment. [Text] [OW220450 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Apr 83]

CSO: 5500/4146

SOUTHERN TELEVISION NETWORK BEING EXPANDED

BK110206 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 11 Apr 83 p 28

[Text] A new public television station, channel 12, is to be set up in the south as part of the public relations department's 100 million baht plan to expand its radio and television broadcasting network in that region, according to Director General Danai Siyaphai.

He told the nation in an exclusive interview over the weekend that the new educational television station will be set up with a budget of about 10 million baht at Hat Yai, Songkhla Province, with the main transmission network in Bangkok.

The director general said that the new channel 12 will be equipped with two 10-kw transmitters from transmission station at Hat Yai and another one from the hilltop of Poyo, Yala Province, more than 1,000 metres above the sea level.

"This will make the transmission to viewers in the south much clearer," he said.

Director General Danai said that the new television station will carry programmes similar to existing channel 10 in Hat Yai.

"We have set up a public television, channel 12, to match channel 10, in order to improve our transmission capacity to attract more viewers in the south some of whom tend to switch on the Malaysian television broadcasts at times," he said.

The overall 100 million baht programme to expand the television and radio network in the south will include Surat Thani, Phuket and Nakhon Si Thammarat.

In Prachulap Khiri Khan and Chumphon, he said, biddings for the construction of transmission rooms have already been called.

The whole southern broadcasting development programme will be completed by 1984, by which only Narathiwat will be the only province where a television station will have to be set up.

"Channel 12 will be an educational, non-commercial station. It's a public service," he said.

He said that the next step will be to improve broadcasting activities in the northeast, with a station in Ubon Ratchathani. The budget for the purpose has been set aside for 1984, with a relay facility at Khon Kaen.

CSO: 5500/4343

BRIEFS

REPEATER STATIONS MAKING PROGRESS--Mario Mairena H. treasurer of the national committee for establishing a repeater station, reported that the project for establishing a system of repeater stations throughout the country--which was started by the cultural station Faro del Caribe more than a year ago--is making satisfactory progress. Mairena said that as of 10 March 1983, contributions received added up to 1.8 million colones, and the first tower was installed in Irazu volcano 3 months ago. Information Minister Armando Vargas Araya yesterday reported that Faro del Caribe is included in the plan to establish a radio-television system in northern Costa Rica as an efficient means to counter the foreign stations that broadcast a distorted image of events related to Central America. [Text] [PA111545 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 4 Apr 83 p 6A]

NEW 'ACAN-EFE' OFFICERS--San Jose, 18 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Lilia de Berrocal of Costa Rica was elected president of AGENCIA CONTROLAMERICANA DE NOTICIAS (ACAN-EFE) at a meeting held here last weekend. Francisco Marchessini of El Salvador and Pedro Joaquin Chamorro of Nicaragua were elected vice presidents of the agency. Other officers elected were: Carlos Garcia for Panama, Francisco Morales for Honduras, Jaime Chamorro for Nicaragua, Mario David Garcia for Guatemala and Pascual Arbona for Spain. [Text] [PA190432 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1226 GMT 18 Apr 83]

CSO: 5500/2060

BRIEFS

PRESS AGREEMENT WITH ANGOLA--The PRENSA LATINA and Angola Press [ANGOP] news agencies have signed a new news exchange agreement in Luanda which expands and develops the existing ties between the two institutions. The agreement was signed by the director generals of the two agencies, Gustavo Robreno [for PRENSA LATINA] and (Jose Menna Abrahantes) [for ANGOP], who praised the fruitful co-operation which has traditionally united PRENSA LATINA and ANGOP. It was also announced in Luanda that the Soviet firm Sel'khozpromeksport will provide technical and material cooperation to the Angolan Government for the immediate establishment of three cotton enterprises in Malange Province. The agreement signed by the Angolan Ministry of Agriculture also provides for a study to build an irrigation system. The USSR maintains extensive cooperation with Angola in the agriculture, health, and fishing sectors, among others. [Text] [FL081950 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1907 GMT 8 Apr 83]

INTERVISION NEWS EXCHANGE MEETING--The 20th meeting of the work group on exchange of current intervision news ended its work sessions at Havana's Palace of Conventions, Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of State, attended the closing session. The meeting was attended by European socialist nations, Finland and Cuba--members of Intervision--and for the first time Nicaragua, Grenada and Afghanistan also attended the work group's sessions. The directorate of the international organization described the results of the meeting as positive, particularly its chairman, (Mahachek Dusan), who bid delegates farewell until the Helsinki meeting next year. In his closing remarks, Nivaldo Herrera, president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television, stressed the importance of using the mass media to spread information aimed at stopping the maniacs who are trying to drag the world into a nuclear war. [Text] [FL080215 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Apr 83]

CSO: 5500/2061

PROBLEMS, REMEDIES IN TELEPHONE SERVICE

Paramaribo DE WARE TIJD in Dutch 12 Mar 83 p 9

[Article on recent attempts to improve telecommunications in Suriname]

[Text] Our Telephone Mess and the Solution To the Problem

Almost every telephone owner in our country can affirm the fact: there's a lot wrong with our telephone system. Regular breakdowns; no dial tone; you suddenly find yourself listening in on someone else's conversation--or someone listening along with you uninvitedly, etc. A real mess, especially for those who just want "to make a few simple calls" and then discover that it's going to take quite a lot of time.

This situation will not be lasting much longer however. The January/February 1983 issue of TELESUR-MAGAZINE reports that in the first three months of this year, we'll be switching over to a new telephone system, and that with a single change-over, the shortcomings of the old system will be corrected. And according to the same magazine, there were quite a few of them in the past year. Telesur received 20,933 reports of break-downs, or 57 per day on the average; however, just about half of them could be corrected.

Doing Away With Limitations

Yet, the old system still had many other shortcomings. But then not only the telephone system is in question, but also all those other subdivisions among which we'll mention the telecommunications systems, i.e., all the means with which people can communicate with each other at long or middle-range distances, such as telex, mobile radio telephones, telegraphy and the like.

One of the shortcomings of the old system, then, turns out to be the lack of facilities. Our country has 16,430 telephone subscribers, but there is a list containing 9,950 applications; there are 220 telex subscribers, but a total of 150 are waiting for a new link-up with the system; there are 160 mobile-radio-telephone subscribers along with 65 new applications, etc. In order to satisfy all these needs in such a way that the user is satisfied, the ITP [the Integral Telecommunications Project] has been instituted.

ITP

For Telesur 1982 was clearly a year for optimum progress as regards this project. Many milestones were marked: fully automatic international calls became possible; the number of channels for our country at the radio station in Trou Biran was expanded from 39 to 87; a new electronic telex office was put into operation; six telephone exchanges were set up; the first mobile telephone exchange arrived in our country, etc.

The magazine points out, however, that the primary concern is really not one of all those technical innovations. What is much more important for a concern such as Telesur is the organization that will allow the optimum use of these means. And that means educating and training personnel for a large number of specialist positions, improving administrative organizations, and working facilities, etc.

In 1982, 13 types of training were provided for a total of 266 personnel members. Various employees were also sent abroad to the Netherlands, to Japan and elsewhere, to receive further training, particularly in the management and maintenance of the new exchanges and the new transmission apparatus.

Personnel

And thus Telesur itself is working hard trying to solve our telephone mess, but also specifically to get our country accepted into the international telecommunications network as a full partner. An important stipulation for this is that Telesur personnel perform work of good quality and that they be well trained for their new tasks and responsibilities. It also means that the personnel matters of the entire operation of the concern should be addressed. Hence the education and training, but also the plan for the Telesur Social Fund, and individual decisions concerning company subdivisions where personnel work "unseen," i.e., people are not working under the public eye, neither do they attract direct attention within the total concern. This issue of TELESUR MAGAZINE focuses on the division that supplies electric current. And finally, there's a discussion of employee scholarships, the cafeteria serving hot meals all day long, and the new CAO (Collective Workers Agreement) that is in the offing. It's no mean task to have 956 persons do a good job so that the users of telephones, telex, mobile radio telephones and the like are satisfied.

12235

CSO: 5500/2664

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS REPORTS ON HEIGHTENED ACTIVITIES

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 28 Mar 83 p 3

[Text]

"As many as 400,000 telegrams, telephone and telex communications, as well as dispatches of international wire services in and outside the country have passed through the Communications Ministry during the last nine months of the last Afghan year 1361 HS", an official of the ministry told the Kabul New Times.

"The ministry has divided its activities into developmental and routine sectors. The ministry has always striven to take broad steps in line with the aspirations of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan for developing the homeland, especially in offering telephone, telegraphic, and postal services and the telecast of radio-television programmes as well to meet the demands of the working people of Afghanistan", the official added.

He noted that the ministry has included 21 projects in the framework of the first five-year-plan according to the projec-

tions of the State Planning Committee. For the purpose of the effective implementation of the central automatic projects for public welfare, the Mazar-Hairatan channel system, the Kabul-Mazare Sharif microwave, the Mazare Sharif-Sheberghan channel system, the postal development project, small automatic stations, the gigantic Communications Ministry building, the provincial channel system, the Shamshad satellite station, the Communications Training Centre, the CPB-7 station, the 1,000 kw station, the high-power station for short waves in Kabul, the television repair workshop have been commissioned and the work of some of them are underway for offering better communications facilities for the people.

Supply of equipment is being financed through the state Budget with consideration for the offers received by various pr-

duction institutions after qualitative and quantitative evaluation according to the Government regulations.

In carrying out the work of the communications projects, use is being made of the assistance of international organisations, especially the International Telecommunications Union and the technical assistance of the friendly countries, the Soviet Union in particular.

The technical equipment is being supplied through the credits of the friendly countries according to separate protocols and their conditions.

The official added that presently 94 sets of public telephones are operating in the capital and 15 in the provinces. Since the public telephones are being operated by the automatic stations, installation of automatic stations in a number of provinces in view of the demands of the people is also included in the development pl-

an. After commissioning of automatic stations in the provinces, serious attention will be paid to installation of public telephones there.

Answering a question on the work progress of the second telecommunication project (the central automatic stations) the official said that the work of the station at Shahrenaw has progressed 23 per cent and the work of its networks 15.6 per cent, the work of the Karte Char automatic station has progressed 21 per cent and the work of its networks 15.6 per cent, the work of Khair Khana Mena station 93 per cent and the work of its networks 92 per cent and the work of the Microrayon station 90 per cent and the work its networks 81 per cent.

The ministry, in the framework of its Five-Year Plan and prospective plans for socio-economic development of the country to take a significant role in popularisation of communications as the nervous system of the human society undertakes the

implementation and activation of the development projects which have a direct role in fulfillment of the objectives.

In the future plan, in addition of the carry over projects, the first plans of a number of other public welfare projects have been drawn and are to be implemented. For instance, to provide telecasts all over the country, the implementation of the eastern, western and southern microwave project also includes the future development of the communications, the official noted.

Similarly, commissioning of small automatic stations in some provinces, expansion and commissioning of new stations in Kabul, extension of channel lines in different parts of the country, commissioning of the radio communication stations, building post offices in the far-flung areas of the country and construction of a number of communication facilities to meet the technical and administrative demands are also envisaged in the plan, the official concluded.

BRIEFS

NEW AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE--Chinsurah, April 2--A 900-line automatic telephone exchange was inaugurated by Mr. S. K. Ghosh, Secretary, Union Ministry of Communication here recently. He held talks with Mr Lalit Bohadur Pariyar, Commissioner, Burdwan Division. In his short speech, Mr Ghosh observed that the automatic telephone system would give the people of Chinsurah latter facilities for communication. However, he hastened to add that telephone systems needed effective supply of electricity which, was in short supply at present. He expressed the hope that by the end of this decade the communication system of the country would reach a level of which the people could be really proud of. Meanwhile, as the executive head of the Posts and Telegraphs he appealed to his colleagues to render not only efficient but also courteous service. Mr V. Rajagopal, general manager, Calcutta Telephones, said that Chinsurah was expected to be linked to the microwave system by July. The automation project cost about Rs 44 lakhs or which the building and electrical installations accoused for nearly one-third. [Text]
[Calcutta THE SUNDAY STATESMEN in English 3 Apr 83 p 7]

CSO: 5500/7110

ISRAEL

BRIEFS

SOLUTION TO TV INTERFERENCE--The problem of mutual television interference between Jordanian and Israeli TV will be solved tomorrow, when Israel begins using UHF Channel 60 and Jordan's Arabic programme moves to Channel 57. The arrangement was decided upon last week by the technical committee of the European Broadcasting Union [EBU] at its annual meeting in Copenhagen. The new arrangement will take effect at 5 p.m. tomorrow, enabling viewers in both countries to watch programmes without interference. Until now, there were persistent reception problems on both sides of the border in the northern Jordan Valley. The Israeli delegation to the EBU technical committee was Gavriel Fischer, director of engineering at Israel TV. [Text] [TA260956 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 26 Apr 83 p 1]

CSO: 5500/4523

USSR, PRC TO BE LINKED WITH PAKISTAN

Karachi DAWN in English 12 Apr 83 p 6

[Text]

The USSR and China will soon be linked to the international Gateway Exchange, Mr A.R. Qureshi, General Manager, Overseas Telecommunications Region, said in Karachi yesterday.

Speaking on 'Overseas Telecommunications' at a luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Karachi at a local hotel, Mr Qureshi said the lines were now available to Russia and China but they were not linked to the International Gateway Exchange.

In this connection, he said, the expansion of the satellite earth station and the international telex had already been discussed.

The International Gateway Exchange was being expanded by 300 international lines and 20 new operator positions would be provided within this year.

Mr Qureshi said the new satellite earth station and gateway exchange was planned for Islamabad and was likely to be completed by 1985.

He said that another composite telex exchange of 1,000 lines capacity was planned at Islamabad.

Mr Qureshi said that with the completion of these expansion works it was expected that much of the traffic from Northern Areas would be diverted from installations at Karachi.

Automatic service

He said Pakistan was connected with 20 countries on direct route for semi-automatic service and 118 countries by transit.

In the automatic service, he said, the subscribers dial the overseas

call themselves. The facility was available in 25 exchanges throughout the country and could be provided to the subscribers connected with those exchanges on prepayment of additional rent of two months in advance without change in telephone number. The monthly rental for this service was Rs.25 only, he added.

In the semi-automatic service the subscribers having NWD/STD facility book their calls on 0102 and inquiries could be made on 0104.

He said the subscribers not having NWD/STD telephone had to book their call on 102 in Karachi and the respective trunk exchange in other cities. Their calls were subsequently transferred to the International Gateway Exchange departmentally.

About the International Gateway Exchange, Mr Qureshi said it was commissioned on July 21, 1980. This was an electronic exchange with stored programme control technique.

The exchange has a capacity of 300 international circuits, 53 operators and 3 supervisory positions were installed which could be used in different modes of operation. The exchange was designed to provide automatic, semi-automatic and manual traffic handling facilities.

Mr Qureshi said, that for the convenience of the subscribers telephones had been provided on the three supervisory positions. Telephone No.79962 with three lines was available, he added.

The old number 78882 would be discontinued on printing of the new telephone directory.

About complaints, the General Manager said it should be registered with the respective Divisional Engineer, Telephones.

About any irregularity in the bills, he suggested that it should be made within the due date of the bill, to the concerned authority.

About calls, he said that during March 1, 19,482 calls were made from Pakistan for an average duration of 5.2 minutes per call, while 5,79,351 calls were attempted from overseas countries and the circuit remained engaged for 35,00,311 minutes.

He said a large number of calls were being made by subscribers with ISD facility. He said there were more than 3,000 ISD subscribers in the country. The ISD service was cheap as the charges made on minute-to-minute basis as compared with a minimum charge of three minutes in semi-automatic or manual services.

Detailed bills were issued giving full particulars of the calls made on ISD service, he added.

Pakistan, he said, joined the international telecommunications satellite consortium in 1965. With the launching of Intelsat-III satellite over Indian Ocean during 1968, the promise of satellite communication in Pakistan became high. The earth station of Pakistan was established in 1972 at Deh Mandro.

Satellite

Mr Qureshi said that later with the advancement of satellite technology, the capacity and the life of the new generation of satellite had been improved very much.

"Pakistan has a standard 'A' antenna which is operating with Indian Ocean region satellite V. At present, 327 channels are available through satellite earth station," he added.

The capacity would further be extended to 96 channels in the east and 504 channels towards west, he added. —APP

CSO: 5500/4737

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

BRIEFS

EMIRTEL CAPITAL INCREASE--The United Arab Emirates Telecommunications Limited EMIRTEL decided recently to increase its authorized capital from 135 million dollars to 814 million dollars. EMIRTEL also decided to increase its paid-in capital from 81 million dollars to 325 million dollars to finance its investment program which stipulates construction to finance its investment program which stipulates construction of a marine cable to India and Pakistan and another one to Qatar and Bahrain. The foundation's 1983 program also includes adding 20,000 telephone lines and 300 telex lines to its domestic telecommunications network. The total services to subscribers this year have reached 271 million dollars. The EMIRTEL will increase the sum of its shareholders in the capital through distributing three shares to each shareholder instead of distributing profits. The government contributes with 60 percent of the total capital. [Text] [Kuwait ARAB OIL in English No 4, Apr 83 p 65]

CSO: 5500/4521

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS STATION--Praia, 23 Apr (AFP)--The Praia satellite telecommunications station, which has already been operating, will be inaugurated on Wednesday by Cape Verdian Prime Minister Pedro Pires. The station, which cost \$3 million to build, was financed by France following an agreement signed in 1981. Thanks to this station, which can be used by the future CAPE VERDIAN PRESS AGENCY, Praia will be able to communicate by satellite with Portugal, Senegal, Angola, the United States and France. [Text] [AB240743 Paris AFP in French 1155 GMT 23 Apr 83]

CSO: 3419/806

CHAD

BRIEFS

UNESCO MEDIA ASSISTANCE--A UNESCO mission led by Claude Ondobo has been visiting Ndjamena since Monday and has had several working meetings with the Chad information organization. This mission, which follows the trip by Mahamat Soumailla, minister delegate to the presidency for information, has come to identify needs that UNESCO might help to meet in the context of urgent assistance to national media. As regards the CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY (ATP), UNESCO's aid is related to the activities of the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA). It will provide ATP with receiving and transmitting equipment to link it to international agencies, and particularly PANA. Chadian National Broadcasting, on the other hand, will receive assistance to strengthen its transmitting equipment (transmitters) and to improve working conditions in its studios. This first mission will be followed by another that will study more long-range projects within the overall framework of development of information handling in Chad. (ATP) [Text]
[Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 23 Mar 83 p 4] 9920

CSO: 5500/132

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

'PANA' TEST TRANSMISSIONS--Test transmissions on the equipment of the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, PANA, have been received in Lagos from the PANA headquarters in Dakar, Senegal. The tests, which began on Monday, are being monitored by engineers of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA, NAN, at (Egomu) where PANA has its West African regional center. A NAN principal technologist, Mr (Sunday Elu), who is supervising the tests, said the reception was satisfactory. Similar tests are being carried out between PANA's other regional centers and Dakar. Last month, secretary directors of PANA's West African regional pool met in Lagos to work out details of effective communication links between PANA headquarters and Lagos. PANA is expected to start transmission of news and features next week. [Text] [AB160922 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Apr 83]

CSO: 5500/135

BOPHUTHATSWANA'S PROPOSED TV STATION TROUBLES SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Apr 83 p 5

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text] **THE Bophuthatswana government's intention to launch a television service next year is about the last thing that could be greeted as good news by the South African authorities. And a number of possible points of friction over what Bophuthatswa-TV will beam on her box could be in the offing between Pretoria and Mmabatho.**

Television is a powerful propaganda machine and if Bophuthatswana is to have the last say on what goes on her screen, the service might have embarrassing implications on South Africa's race, ethnic and censorship laws which are entrenched through radio and television, over which Pretoria exercises strict monopoly.

The first point of friction to have surfaced so far was the language issue. In line with the policy of dividing blacks along ethnic lines, Pretoria, wanted Setswana to be the only language

through which the service would be broadcast.

But as is the case with Radio Bophuthatswana which has become the most popular radio station throughout the country, especially in the Pretoria, Witwatersrand and the Vaal areas, the Bophuthatswana government insisted that it would broadcast services in Setswana, English and Afrikaans.

The debate on the language is believed to have been won by Bophuthatswana, although it would appear South Africa could still have had her way if she had pressed harder.

PROBLEM

But that could have created another problem for South Africa. Bophuthatswana is the pride of the South African Government and places like Sun City were created to be used as showpieces for demonstrating the "success" of the bantustan policy to local blacks and the outside

world.

And if Pretoria had her way on the language issue, this would only have succeeded in calling Pretoria's bluff in the eyes of those who have been fed with the propaganda that independent bantustans are as sovereign as other states in Africa and elsewhere.

There are unconfirmed reports that President Lucas Mangope held a dagger to the South African Government's throat by demanding that if he is not granted rights to have a television service, he would not allow the South African media to publish anything of what goes on in the bantustan.

And this, the South African Government could not afford as there is little to nothing in Transkei, Venda and the impoverished Ciskei which can be shown to the outside world as a sign of the bantustan policy's success.

There is also the economic aspect of the

whole language issue, which could probably be the main cause for concern to Pretoria. By using three languages, BOP-TV will attract more of the English and Afrikaans advertisers.

And there is a strong likelihood that BOP-TV's programmes might be more popular than those of SA-TV because of Bophuthatswana's more relaxed censorship laws and the fact that there might not be as much white manipulation as there is on TV2/3.

VIEWERS

This will have the effect of increasing the number of viewers resulting in increased advertising rates which will bring more revenue for BOP-TV and a loss on the part of SA-TV.

News of Bophuthatswana launching its own TV service is likely to have been greeted with excitement by fanatics of Radio Bop, "the station with a mind of its own" who expect BOP-TV to have a mind of its own as well.

Radio Bop owes its popularity to among others, the freedom of using both English and Setswana in its programmes.

One observer said: "Listen, I am Sotho-speaking by birth and I am proud of my language. But we must

face realities sometimes. No one can deny that the majority of blacks living in the urban areas are English-speaking.

"Even among the uneducated, you will find that there are a number of things which are best understood when said in English than in Sesotho, Setswana or whatever black language they speak.

"Take the announcement of time for instance. An average Sotho-speaking listener will quickly understand what is meant by quarter-past-twelve, whereas he may pause for a few seconds before understanding the Sesotho version which says metsotso e leshomehlanano kamora hore ya leshome-pedi."

Another booster for Radio Bop's popularity has been its choice for music records which is done by blacks and in keeping with their taste, as opposed to Radio Bantu where decisions are taken by whites who give the go-ahead to records and programmes palatable to their ideologically-inspired tastes only.

BANNING

Radio Bop has also been hailed for playing records banned by the South African Broad-

casting Corporation (SABC). A recent example of banning popular records was that of "Sexual Healing" by Marvin Gaye, which was declared undesirable.

Miriam Makeba's records which have not been heard over the air for close to 20 years were heard for the first time on Radio Bop after it was launched about five years ago. So were those of stars like Harry Belafonte, Hugh Masekela, Bob Marley and others.

Mr Oliver Tambo, acting President of the banned ANC has been quoted on Radio Bop's news bulletin and a number of other incidents which are generally ignored by SABC have been broadcast over Radio Bop.

Indications are that the same trend may be followed on BOP-TV and although there is uncertainty as to what Pretoria may do about it, it is certain that this may cause friction between Pretoria and Mmabatho.

BOP-TV may not have problems in recruiting experienced personnel from SA-TV since there are many announcers and cameramen who because of the red tape in Auckland Park, find themselves liking their jobs, but not their employer.

PTC TO INVITE BIDS FOR SATELLITE SYSTEM

Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Mar 83 p 4

[Text] In two weeks the PTC will tender for a satellite system to reduce Zimbabwe's dependence on South Africa's communications system, the Postmaster-General, Mr Andy Silcox, said in Harare yesterday.

Interviewed by THE HERALD, Mr Silcox said: "The satellite, Intellsat Four, will be commissioned by the end of next year and will cost about \$10 million.

"This will enable our communication system to be independent from South Africa, and will enable us to dial to Europe without going through South Africa."

The Postmaster-General also said:

--The Panaftel link project for Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana was already under construction.

--Lines for the Harare telephone exchange were to be increased to cope with the high demand for telephone facilities.

--The old telephone exchange equipment would be removed to make way for new equipment.

--Construction had started at Gweru for the international telephone exchange.

--The PTC had enrolled more students for technical training than ever before.

--More than 200 instruments would be bought to develop both urban and rural telephone booths.

--A \$600 000 telephone exchange would be installed at Chitungwiza within the next 18 months.

--The national telephone exchanges would be converted from electromechanical to digital to make the telephone system more efficient.

Mr Silcox said: "Work is being done to increase the number of lines for the Harare telephone exchange. This is intended to cope with the increased demand for telephone facilities.

"Negotiations are also under way to replace the old telephone exchange equipment with new equipment. Our main problem is the availability of funds and we have to negotiate with international bodies with a view to obtaining funds.

"We therefore appeal to the public to be patient with us for the time being, and with time we will be able to get back to the high standards we used to have."

The PTC had many problems since it was still training technical staff to alleviate the shortage of technical and engineering personnel.

The intake at the PTC technical college had doubled since last year and there had been many successful students "even though they have not yet completed their courses," he said.

Some students were being trained in Britain, West Germany, Algeria, Greece and other countries.

Meanwhile, the PTC has had to recruit expatriates from Britain, Mauritius, Pakistan and "negotiations are under way to recruit more from Denmark, Sweden and other countries."

The public has had to do with poor telephone facilities because of this shortage of staff. The corporation would, however, be very strict in recruiting expatriates as "it is very expensive to engage foreign expertise.

"We are urgently waiting for students who will be coming from our technical college to take up their positions and help develop an efficient communication system in the country.

"We have also extended the Harare manual room, and the manual board has been extended to accommodate more calls than before.

"In five or six years every telephone subscriber will have a dial telephone and will be able to contact anyone by direct dialling.

"There won't be any need to go through an operator then."

Zimbabwe had 220 000 telephone stations and these would increase with the demand for telephones. The corporation was commissioning more exchanges in both urban and rural districts.

"Rural people who cannot afford to have their own telephones will be able to use facilities installed through agencies to be established in the districts.

"We have an order to purchase more than 200 instruments to provide public telephone booths in both urban and rural areas," said Mr Silcox.

CSO: 5500/130

RADIO, TELEVISION BROADCASTING PROGRESS IN LITHUANIA

Moscow VESTNIK SVYAZI in Russian No 11, Nov 82 pp 20-22

[Article by L. Yu. Ignatavichyus, Chief, Lithuanian Republic Radio and Television Broadcast Center: "On the Path of Technical Progress"]

[Abstract] Progress made in recent years in radio and television broadcasting in Lithuania is briefly described. Simulcasting of the first program on medium wave frequencies has been started, using no additional studio space and in most cases no additional personnel. Stereo broadcasting is unfortunately only used in Vilnius. Two new powerful multichannel radio and television stations were constructed during the 10th Five-Year Plan in Vilnius and Kaunas and the broadcast station at Klaypeda was completely reconstructed. Photos are presented of the Vilnius television tower and radio relay tower. The broadcasting industry is growing rapidly in Lithuania, though the author believes that a single radio and television production facility would be sufficient for the republic (there are now two).

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CSO: 5500/1006

PROSPECTS FOR AUTOMATION OF URBAN TELEPHONE NETWORKS

Moscow VESTNIK SVYAZI in Russian No 11, Nov 82 pp 22-25

[Article by A. A. Kurgin, Chief, Automatic Control Department, Moscow City Telephone Network: "Long-Range Introduction of ASU in the City Telephone System"]

[Abstract] The Moscow telephone network is working on the creation of an automated control system for its long distance exchanges. This is an integrated system including both switching process automation and automated management and billing. The enterprise management system includes a planning unit, an accounting section, a personnel unit, a supply control unit and a unit for management of capital construction. The structure of the system is briefly outlined, noting the functions of each subsystem mentioned above. There are no surprises. The social effect of the system is noted, improving the working conditions of telephone company personnel. Preliminary calculations show that the annual savings resulting from the introduction of the first level of the automatic control system will be 18,500 rubles. The final economic effect will be 900,000 rubles, the system will be amortized in 2.8 years.

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CSO: 5500/1006

DIRECT TELEVISION BROADCASTING TO START SOON; DEBATE CONTINUES

Home Rule Government Study

Godthaab GRONLANDSPOSTEN in Danish '9 Mar 83 p 26

[Text] In the coming weeks GRONLANDSPOSTEN will print articles on direct television broadcasting in Greenland. The articles resulted from an assignment by Denmark's School of Journalism. These articles were written by a new staff member at GRONLANDS-POSTEN, Frederik Lynge, who completed his training in journalism on 1 February 1983.

In 1970/1971 a TV committee for Greenland was appointed. Its task was to find various solutions to be discussed by the Provincial Council. The idea was to put an end to illegal TV broadcasts.

The committee made five recommendations. It was decided that the state, as well as the private TV companies, would centralize television broadcasting.

In the meantime, Greenland received home rule. The radio and TV question then was discussed by the Home Rule Commission. The recommendation that was enacted into law stated that Greenland's Home Rule Commission was the only organization that could carry on radio and television activities in Greenland.

The Home Rule Commission could, however, transfer TV activities to other institutions. As we know, this now has been done. Direct TV broadcasting now is managed by Kalaallit Nunaata Radioa (KNR).

When this item was placed under home rule, Greenland also inherited the problem of copyright laws. Meetings were held with people who were connected with the media. They knew that TV programs from Radio Denmark had been used for years. They had received neither payment nor any other compensation for these programs.

The Home Rule Commission informed the Danish government that Greenland's home rule was not responsible for what had happened, but promised that the situation would change by 1 January 1983, at the latest.

The idea was to provide the many different TV companies with video tapes.

Then it was discovered that Greenland's Telecommunications service had a reserve channel on its UHF network that could be used to carry TV signals.

This actually could be done at a lower cost than the other possibility. It was announced that Greenland would have live television.

Negotiations began again--this time with KNR, which represented the government of Greenland, Greenland's Telecommunications Service, and the Association of Greenlandic Television Companies (FTV).

Jakob Janussen of the Home Rule Commission said the commission had demanded that FTV pay part of the costs. "We did not have much money at our disposal from the Landsting. This money had to be used for leasing and initial costs. For this reason, we told FTV that if they wanted to be included they had to pay part of the costs."

Thus, FTV now had leasing costs to consider.

On the other hand, KNR would record, copy, and distribute tapes needed in other towns not connected to the UHF network. It also would equip the studio in Godthaab and purchase cameras and transmission equipment. Finally, KNR would begin producing its own TV programs.

One of the TV companies proposed a special tax specifically for the (almost) nationwide TV system. I asked Jakob Janussen how the Home Rule Commission responded to that proposal.

The main question is how the burden will be distributed, he answered, "It is important for the private companies to help pay the cost. We do not intend to make the entire nation pay for a consumer good that some may not use."

"Radio is a different matter," Janussen said. "It began operating in a different manner. It is a state enterprise. For this reason, radio is totally controlled by Greenland's Home Rule."

"We have made no attempt to take over television from the private TV companies. On the contrary, we have made an attempt to share the responsibility," Jakob Janussen concluded.

Concern Over Greenlandic Content

Godthaab GRONLANDSPOSTEN in Danish 9 Mar 83 p 25

[Text] On 1 November last year it was decided that Greenland would have live television.

TV is a medium that has become more and more a part of daily life in Greenland. For many years there has been a debate over Greenlandization of television in

Greenland. Jakob Janussen was asked if the term had not lost much of its meaning, now that a nationwide TV system was being introduced with almost exclusively Danish and foreign TV programs.

"I believe the manner in which TV was run before we received this new TV system created much confusion. At that time, illegal tapes were shown. In addition, they were not presented as well as programs now. They simply were shown."

Jakob Janussen has no TV set himself, for the sake of his children. He says he has seen many people who had the TV turned on with the sound down, while listening to the radio and carrying on a conversation with someone else. Television is similar to moving pictures, as films were called when they were first invented.

"But there also has been a positive response to the new system, for example the fine quality."

Today there is a strong desire for KNR to become the Greenlanders' own television system. The radio board has decided that 80 percent of all programming on both radio and television shall be in the Greenlandic language.

"It is the responsibility of KNR to see that the programs shown on television are as varied as possible," Jakob Janussen said.

"I know that the goal of KNR is to create television for Greenlanders," Janussen continued. "But that is extremely expensive. We simply do not have the money to reach that goal as rapidly as some people want us to."

He was asked if more Greenlandic broadcasts could be expected in the future.

"That is our goal, but we cannot move so quickly. KNR's budget will be increased more and more in the coming years, compared to other home rule expenditures, and the idea is to produce more and more programs in the Greenlandic language. We also intend to broadcast Danish language programs in Greenlandic versions."

Magnus Larsen of the Radio Board recently said that KNR lacked 1,5 million kroner. Jakob Janussen was asked how much KNR actually had at its disposal.

"Today radio and TV have a single budget. Last year KNR received just over 21.4 million kroner. Next year its budget will be 23.7 million kroner. This figure will be increased gradually during the coming years."

It also is necessary to see that radio does not receive too much competition from TV, according to Jakob Janussen. "In any case, there must be a certain amount of respect between the two media and some cooperation. The Radio Board has stressed this.

"So far, this has been impossible. It has not been possible to observe the 80/20 percent distribution of the programs. It is not only expensive, but also extremely difficult to produce good TV programs."

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CSO: 5500/2652

FIRMS, POLITICAL LEADERS DEBATE JOINING TELE-X

Helsinki SUOMEN KUVALEHTI in Finnish 18 Mar 83 pp 56-58

[Article by Martti O. Hosia: "Tele-X, Nordic Ticket to Space?"]

[Text] In June 1986 the Ariance 2 booster rocket will lift the Swedish-Norwegian Tele-X communications satellite to a height of 36,000 kilometers above the equator. Finland has also been offered an entry ticket to space and to space technology. The initial cost is 40--50 million markkaa, but it will increase later.

While the question of investing several million markkaa in the future has been persistently bandied about in Finland, Sweden has for a long time already invested more than 200 million kronor annually in space technology.

The goal is to gradually move away from the old, dying basic industries, shipyards, cellulose, and steel and move into the new era of high technology.

Space technology is a natural choice for Sweden since the giant firms Saab-Scania and Volvo's sister company, Volvo Flygmotor, have been closely involved in the aircraft industry for a long time. The necessary electronics industry is dominated by a third large firm, L. M. Ericsson.

From the Swedish point of view there is beginning to be a sense of urgency about entry into space, otherwise one will become trampled under foot.

The superpowers in space, the United States and the Soviet Union, are seriously planning industrial plants in space that will circle the earth. For example, industries considered too dangerous for the surface of the earth, in which poisons and radioactive substance are treated, could be situated in space. Perfectly round ball bearings, among other things, could be manufactured as a by-product in a weightless atmosphere.

In the United States communications satellites are already a completely commercial venture. Long-distance telephone calls, television programs to local cable networks, communication between computers, off-set typesetting of newspapers in presses located on the opposite coast, all are hurled to their destinations primarily through space.

In Western Europe the English Satellite Television Company transmits international tv entertainment every evening to homes connected to cable television in Helsinki, among other places. In addition, there are plans to launch approximately 10 tv satellites for direct broadcasting into homes.

An Offer to Finland

Sweden's first space project, Nordsat, has floundered on the rocks of resistance from neighboring countries and differing cultural policies. However, Sweden has deftly brought another project into being, Tele-X. Having become wiser from experience there is no longer any talk about television programs and Nordic cultural exchange, only talk about the benefits that would accrue to industry.

"Sweden proposed cooperation a full 2 years ago already," states Christian Andersson, an official of the Ministry of Trade and Industry promoting Tele-X negotiations on the Finnish side.

There are three reasons for Sweden's offer of cooperation according to Andersson: First, the project is expensive, 1.25 billion kronor according to the price level a year ago. Secondly, other joint Nordic industrial projects could be put into motion by means of Tele-X. Thirdly, Finland's and Norway's inclusion will bring additional users for the satellite.

After back-and-forth negotiations Norway has announced that it will join the project at a share of 15 percent. Even though Finland has been offered an unassuming share of 4--5 percent, the decisionmaking process has been exasperating.

"From a purely industrial policy point of view it is in my opinion worthwhile for Finland to join the Tele-X project," states Trade and Industry Minister Esko Ollila in explaining his stand.

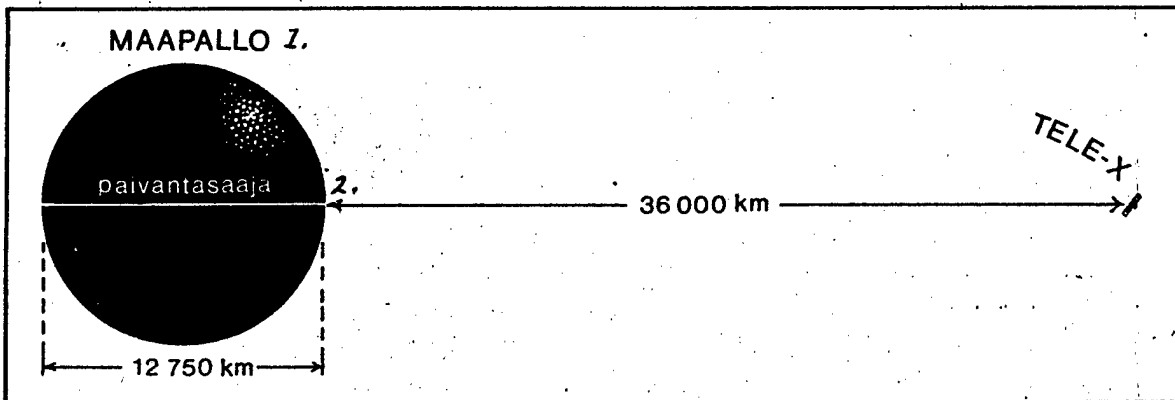
"We will obtain know-how in this area as well as references for other possible projects. If Nordsat becomes a reality, then we would secure our contributions to it by means of Tele-X.

"Nevertheless, Tele-X is not unconditionally necessary for Finland's industry," states Ollila.

"Finland's investment of 40--50 million markkaa is a relatively small contribution, which, in addition, will be distributed over 4 years. With this amount sensible projects would be obtained in Finland regardless of what the final fate of Tele-X is," states Andersson, for his part.

What Can Tele-X Do?

The state-owned space company, Rymdbolaget, has directed the development of Tele-X in Sweden.



Communications satellites are launched into a so-called geostationary orbit above the equator. The speed of the satellites is the same as the earth's revolutions so that the satellites remain in place in relation to the earth. With computer commands from a land-based monitoring station the satellites can be "tilted" so that the best television viewing area is gradually moved from east to west as evening approaches.

Key:

1. Earth
2. Equator

According to the plans of the company, Tele-X would have three television channels, of which one would be held in reserve. The transmitting capacity of the satellite will be so powerful that "home antennas" a little less than a meter in diameter will be sufficient for reception. On the other hand, Helsinki Television needs a large antenna 7 meters in diameter in order to receive transmissions from Satellite TV's low-capacity satellite already in operation.

The other function of Tele-X will be communications or data transfer. Firms could establish small earth stations, which will be connected with other corresponding stations by means of the satellite. The satellite would thus replace present telephone and telegraph connections. Users for the satellite could be found from Norway's oil drilling rigs, among other places.

In addition, so-called video conferences can be arranged by means of the satellite. The participants could assemble in hotels in Helsinki, Stockholm, and Oslo, for example, and could be put in direct video and audio contact via Tele-X's video channel.

From the point of view of engineering Tele-X is, to a great degree, based on the French TDF-1-satellite and the West German TV-SAT-satellite, both of which are intended to be launched into space in 1985.

The primary supplier of parts for the satellite will be the French Aerospa-tiale firm. West German Messerschmidt and AEG as well as the French Thom-son CSF firms will also be involved. The Swedish firms included in the pro-ject are Ericsson and Saab-Scania. A few Norwegian firms will also be in-volved as subcontractors.

Tele-X will be launched into its orbit by the European Ariane booster rocket. It will be launched from French Guayana in South America. When Tele-X spreads its 3,500-watt capacity sun panel in space, the length of the satellite will increase to 20 meters; its height will be a little less than 6 meters.

All in all, perhaps half of the billion-kronor investment will flow outside of the Nordic area to Central Europe. Nevertheless, the investment will be worth-while in the opinion of the Swedish Industry Ministry's space adminis-tration. However, Tele-X is still only an experimental satellite, whose op-erational life is calculated to be 5--7 years. Permanent television or tele-communications cannot be built on the basis of Tele-X since there are no re-serve systems.

"Feet on the Ground in Finland"

In Finland three companies are interested in Tele-X, Nokia, Valmet, and Teles-te.

"In Sweden the goal is to acquire satellite techonology know-how and invest-ments are being made with this objective in mind. Here in Finland the feet are still firmly planted on the ground," states Managing Director Kurt Wiks-tedt of Nokia Electronics in describing the situation.

Nokia's interests are literally on the ground since the company's intent is to supply electronic equipment for Tele-X's telecommunications earth stations. The other point of interest is the satellite's land-based monitoring station, for which Nokia is prepared to sell computers as well as computer software.

"Finnish industry must in some way participate in satellite technology since it is definitely a growth industry of the future," states Wikstedt.

Wikstedt will not consent to say whether Tele-X is the correct solution. "I definitely do not want the decision to be made on industrial policy considera-tions only --- so that later it would be said 'industry pushed it through'. I would also want the views of satellite users to be taken into consideration."

In Finland the two most important users of Tele-X would be the Finnish Broad-casting Corporation as well as the Postal and Telegraph Administration -- both of which are large clients of Nokia. Both have also hastened to issue statements in which Finland's inclusion in Tele-X is rejected.

Sakari Kiuru of the Finnish Broadcasting Corporation is suspicious of the possibility that Tele-X will only be a Trojan horse, from which the contro-versial Nordsat will emerge. Nordsat, on the other hand, represents a con-siderable expenditure for the Finnish Broadcasting Corporation. Pekka Tarjanne

of the Postal Administration, for his part, is looking at Western European tele-satellites, which seem to be more interesting than the Swedish-Nordic solution.

A Step Toward Nordsat?

Nordsat has not, in fact, been buried, at least not in Stockholm. Just a week ago a Finnish delegation of officials went to Stockholm to determine what the link is between Tele-X and Nordsat. The answers continue to remain open. Now we are only awaiting a joint Nordic report on Nordsat, which is supposed to be completed by the spring. It is possible, among other things, that Nordsat, which was originally designed as a purely television satellite system, will also become a data communications satellite in the manner of Tele-X.

As opposed to Tele-X, Nordsat would be a permanent system. There would be two satellites in space all the time and a third satellite would be held in reserve on the ground. If the report is positive, the first Nordsat satellite could be launched in 1988, however, in all probability a little later.

The arguments on behalf of Nordsat are still the same: in time each Nordic country would have its own satellite channel, a joint Nordic cultural policy could be promoted, the benefits to industry would be the same as in Tele-X, but more extensive, language-minority groups could have their own television programs, and Nordsat would also be a political symbol.

Also the arguments against it are still the same: Nordsat is expensive, nearly 3 billion kronor, who would have to pay for transmission and programming costs, would programs be translated and how would copyright royalties be paid, could Norwegian NATO programs be seen in Finland or would the Norwegians become Finlandicized?

Finland would not get by with a small amount of money with respect to Nordsat as it would with Tele-X. Finland's probable share would increase to 20 percent. Also Finland would have to decide whether to become an owner of the satellite company with full rights or whether to be satisfied with a contract as a client.

In spite of reverses to date with respect to Tele-X and Nordsat, the Finns can in any event make preparations for the internationalization of television programming. According to present information, West German and French satellites will be launched into space in 1985, an English satellite and an Italian satellite in 1986, and a Swiss and most likely a Luxembourg satellite in 1987.

All these satellites will transmit programs directly into homes on 2--5 channels. More than 10 television channels will become available in Finnish homes equipped with cable and antennas at the end of the current decade -- whatever the politicians may decide.

10576

CSO: 5500/2650

CMB CHIEF JACQUES STERN COMMENTS ON 1982 RESULTS, FUTURE STRATEGY

Losses Increase in 1982

Paris ZERO UN INFORMATIQUE HEBDO in French 28 Feb 83 p 8

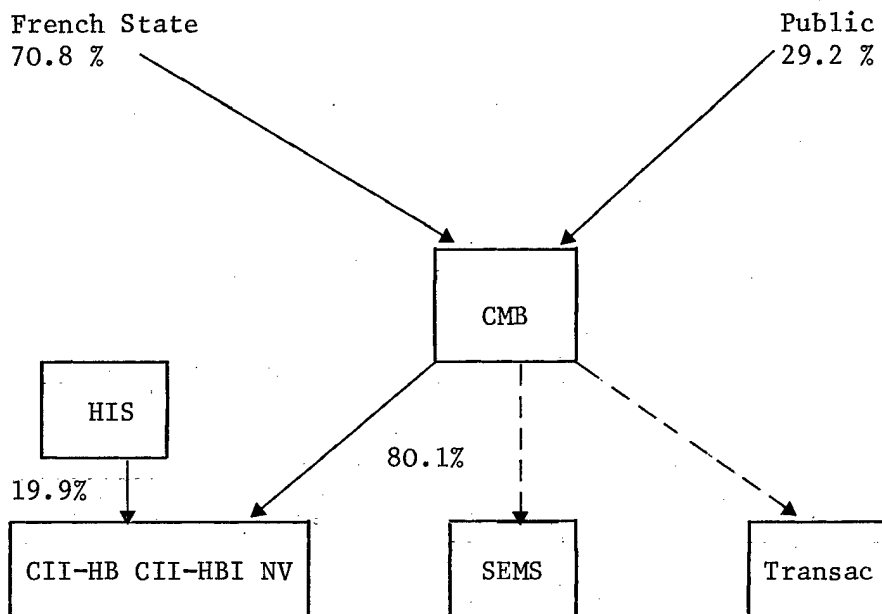
[Article by Jean-Marc Chabanas: "CII Honeywell Bull 1982 Results: 40 Percent Abroad"]

[Text] Total losses amounting to 1.351 billion French francs (compared with 449 million in 1981), for a sales figure of 8.134 billion francs (10.7 percent more than in 1981) and 56.8 percent of sales on the French market (foreign sales increased by only 8.2 percent); 10.1 percent more new orders; a personnel of 21,864; 885 million francs for research and development; 1.089 billion francs in investments: these are the main figures disclosed in CII Honeywell Bull's provisional balance as of 31 December 1982. They form a rather depressing starting point for the "enterprise plan" that is supposed to bring profitability by 1986.

Commenting the 1982 results of CII Honeywell Bull [CII-HB], Jacques Stern pointed out the major causes for the company's present situation.

From 1977 to 1982, shareholders' capital contributions amounted to only 300 million French francs (whereas 349 million francs were paid to shareholders) although sales more than doubled. During the past 3 years, over 4 billion francs have been invested, for most of which the company had to get into debt. Financial costs amounted to 772 million francs (9.5 percent of sales) in 1982, a figure "that should be compared to the 2 or 3 percent commonly incurred by our competitors."

The reorganization and the enterprise plan recently approved by the authorities (see ZERO UN INFORMATIQUE HEBDO No 736, 14 Jan 83) are based on this observation; company officials commented again on the major objectives of our plan: "to strengthen the company's international position; to prevent it from withdrawing within French borders; to guarantee the continuity of our customers' equipment; to prevent the company from becoming a subsidized company."



----- in the process of being realized

CMB Group--Data-Processing Systems--(CII-HB New Structure)

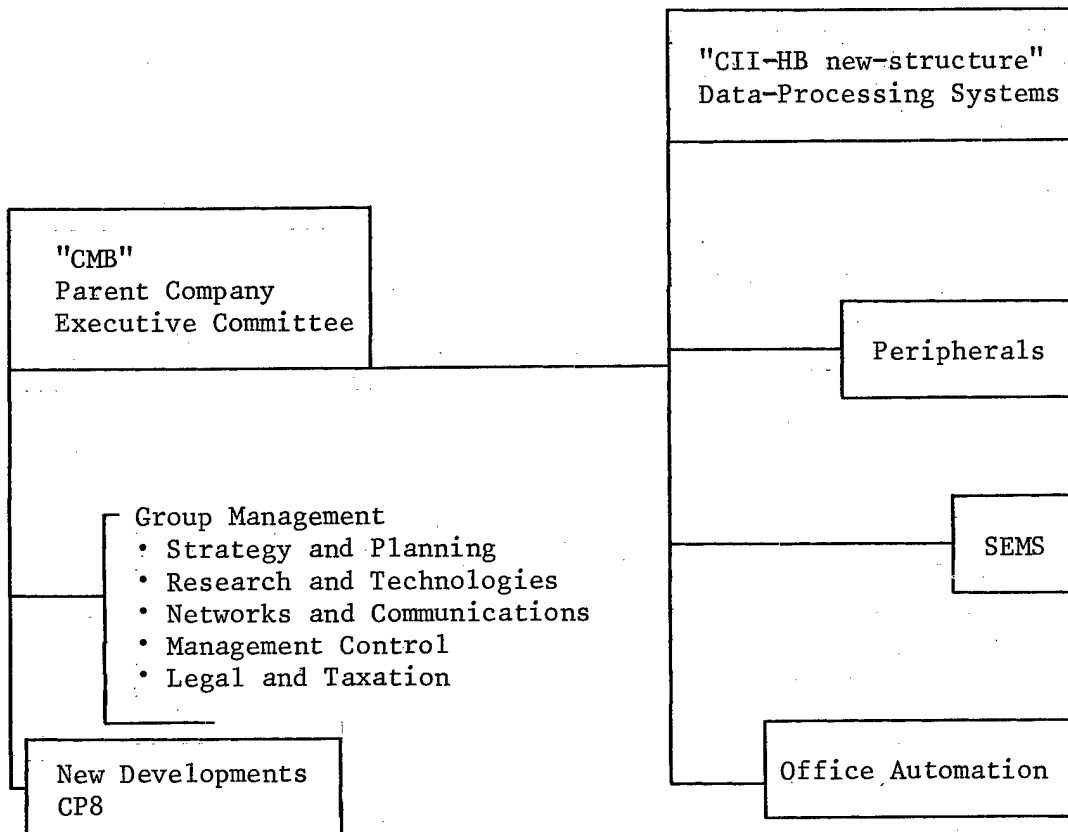
Sales: in the vicinity of 5.5 billion francs;

Personnel: 18,570;

Organization: data-processing systems group; French marketing network;
international marketing network (over 60 countries);
group services: logistic, training, purchasing, financing,
communications and public relations;

Products: data-processing systems manufacturing/marketing, Mini 6, DPS 4,
DPS 7, DPS 8, DPS 88;

Production plants: Angers, Joue-les-Tours.



CMB Peripherals

Sales: in the vicinity of 1.2 billion francs;

Personnel: 2,740;

Organization: CII-HB technical and industrial units, OEM sales unit (CII-HB subsidiaries in the United States, the FRG and Great-Britain);

Products: peripheral subsystems (printers, disks, tape units);

Production plant: Belfort.

CMB SEMS

Sales: in the vicinity of 800 million francs;

Personnel: 1,730;

Products: minicomputers--Mitra, Solar, projected minicomputers;

Production plant: Grenoble.

CMB Office Automation

Sales: in the vicinity of 2 billion francs;

Personnel: 2,420 people;

Organization: Transpac, DAP, R2E, CII-HB;

Products: microcomputers, office work stations, terminals;

Locations: Marcq-en-Baroeul, Massy-Palaiseau, Louveciennes, Orsay, Belfort.

No More Subsidies... After 1986

They also recalled the major lines of this development: "services, a strengthened line of medium and large systems, peripherals, distributed and shared data processing."

As is known, the objectives are to increase sales by 17 percent per year, to reach sales of some 15 billion francs by 1986, SEMS [Electric, Mechanics and Signal Company] and Transac not included.

The weaknesses of the company are known, but what assets does it have? According to its management, "it is in the promising field of networks and specific applications that we are the strongest; our marketing network has demonstrated its ability to hold its own; our international position is exceptional for a French electronics company."

How Many Billions?

What public subsidies can the company expect to achieve its objectives?

The figures mentioned are still tentative. SEMS and Transac are never taken into consideration: "A strategy is being prepared; more details will be published in late March/early April."

CII-HB's overall financing requirements, for 1983 alone, are estimated at 1 billion francs for research and development and 1.6 billion for investments (including 750 million for industrial investments). The 1.5-billion-franc capital contribution recently decided by the authorities "is in agreement with our conclusions."

Over a four-year period (1983-1986), the corresponding figures are respectively 5 billion francs for research and development, and 3.2 billion francs for investments (industrial investments only, corresponding to the 750 million franc amount for 1983; no figure is given for the rest). The amount of expected state subsidies is not indicated, but this "obviously implies public aid, essentially from the state, as a shareholder."

Concerning the operations of other Machines Bull Company [CMB] subsidiaries, it was mentioned that SEMS sales are expected to amount to 0.9-1 billion francs in 1983 (no amount was given for the losses) and that R2E [expansion unknown] sales amounted to 300 million francs in 1982 (with losses of 25 million francs), not including 150 million francs in internal sales to the group.

A Mission for Office Automation

The crucial point is the "office automation line," which includes minicomputers and terminals (i.e., in terms of companies or departments: Transac, R2E, DAP [expansion unknown] and the office-automation department of CII-HB). Jean Valent, assistant chief executive officer of Transac, was put in charge and, in a few weeks from now, he should submit a strategy to integrate these various operations.

Product Quality Is Priority

Paris ZERO UN INFORMATIQUE HEBDO in French 28 Feb 83 p 9

[Interview with Jacques Stern, chief executive officer of the Bull Machines Company, by Jean-Marc Chabanas and Michel Barreau: "'Product Quality Is Our Strategic Priority'"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Following the signature of the operating contract for the Bull Machines Company and the publication of its results for 1982, Jacques Stern, chief executive officer, commented for ZERO UN INFORMATIQUE MENSUEL the major orientations that should enable the national company to achieve an annual growth rate of 17 percent while retaining a positive sales balance. These "free questions" will be published in the April issue; ZERO UN INFORMATIQUE HEBDO is giving excerpts below.

→ [Question] The approval of your enterprise plan, i.e. the operating contract signed with the state, is accompanied by a 1.5 billion French franc contribution in 1983. There have also been mentions of design and research contracts that would amount to 500 million, for that same year. In what respects are these amounts--to quote your own words--less "homeopathic" than those granted under previous calculated plans?

[Answer] In our enterprise plan, we have estimated the minimum hypothetical amount required to restore balance within the shortest possible time and retain the industrial calling which is indispensable to our company. As you know, we must both restructure the company's capital and reduce to a reasonable level our self-financed research and development expenditures. The operating contract does provide for a capital contribution of 1.5 billion francs, which should be compared with the previous shareholders' contributions of 300 million francs over four years.

When I mentioned homeopathy, I was comparing public subsidies to the computer industry with those granted to the nuclear, space or telephone industries. Some have said that, in spite of the large amounts [spent], the French computer industry was going from one failure to the next. That is not so, and people should first stop talking about a bottomless pit that never existed.

[Question] Does the effort announced by the authorities, and for which the 1983 figure only has been published, appear adequate to you?

[Answer] As I just said, it is a considerable effort, and it is what we expected. However, it should be recognized that restoring our balance will take a relatively long time. What is important for us is to be competitive on the international market, and competitive under conditions similar to those of our foreign competitors.

Globally, however, our message is still valid: "The French computer industry cannot be built up at a discount." Our plans are rigorous and definite, and we do need the amounts we are requesting.

[Question] Still, is not your goal--profitability by 1986--too ambitious?

[Answer] On the contrary, in our opinion it is a "final deadline."

[Question] In addition to direct state subsidies, do you also expect aid in the form of orders from public bodies, in other words a continued or even accelerated policy of preferential purchases from public services and enterprises?

[Answer] We are not looking for any such commitment. If we are to win, we must have good and competitive products. Any guarantee of a "protected market" could only be a disincentive to our efforts in this direction.

[Question] Does this imply that you will reorient your production line?

[Answer] It is not a reorientation, but an adaptation to the rapid current evolution of the market, taking into account the emerging needs of consumers. What we must do is to shift from a product market to a solution market, and assert ourselves in the subsectors with the highest rates of development, where no company has yet achieved a dominant position. This, for instance, is the case of office automation or microcomputer operations, which have a higher rate of development than large central units. In 1986, the breakdown of our sales will be different from what it is today.

[Question] Will this evolution involve other changes, among the personnel of your enterprise, or even more radical measures, like those adopted by the British group ICL [International Computers Limited] which has reduced its personnel by one third?

[Answer] ICL appears to have chosen a strategy very different from ours. Under our plan, the group will retain its industrial calling and its employment level.

However, the profession is changing and the personnel must keep up with its evolution.

Besides, as you know, of all the strategic orientations of our enterprise plan, "training" is given a privileged status.

[Question] What benefits do you expect from the acquisition of SEMS and Transac?

[Answer] Let me first point out that we have never desired to achieve a monopoly in France. This restructuring, which makes sense, was desired by the authorities in the interest of the country. They will strengthen our group in the sectors of distributed data processing and office automation.

SEMS and Transac remain legally distinct subsidiaries.

[Question] Does that mean that you will retain competing lines, for mini-computers for instance?

[Answer] Obviously, we are not going to keep three parallel lines forever. But we must protect our customers' investments. Our new policy will take this important factor into account. In other words, we will go on producing Solar, Mitra and Mini 6 computers.

Our group has shown in the past that it could implement a merger policy. In the case of the Iris and 64 lines, for instance, it was an absolute success.

9294

CS0: 5500/2671

CGE DIRECTOR SAYS EXPORTS SPURRED 1982 GROWTH

Paris ELECTRONIQUE ACTUALITES in French 11 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by DL]

[Text] "In 1982, exportation has been the impetus for our growth," declared Mr Peberau, director general of CGE (General Electric Company), to the Association of Economic and Financial Journalists. Indeed, the turnover achieved by the company abroad has grown by 36 percent, and more importantly, orders recorded from foreign markets have increased by 75 percent. This exportation effort will not slacken, since in its 1983-1987 development plan CGE plans to double its turnover (66 billion in 1982) to 135 billion francs, and fully expects to multiply its foreign sales by 2.5 times.

To reach its 1987 goal of a 35 percent constant francs increase in turnover (and 50 percent growth in volume), CGE will have to multiply its research and development expenses by 2.3 times. Its investment and equity financing program for the five years will amount to about 20 billion francs.

The group will expand in three areas: energy, telecommunications (with an activity called office automation-communications), as well as enterprises and large installations. Two concerns will rule this development: achieve a critical size in major markets (or at least 10 percent of the world market), and expand foreign markets, notably toward the Far East and South America, while consolidating the positions acquired in the United States and Europe.

International Alliances

Like the large American companies, CGE is not against industrial alliances. It is negotiating with Olivetti for a close cooperation in office automation communications, and with ATT-Philips for telecommunications. Through its CIT-Alcatel subsidiary, it has already reached separate agreements with each of two manufacturers: ATT in submarine systems, and Philips in cell radio telephones. But will it succeed in achieving three-way cooperation in telecommunications?

At the national level, CGE does not seem openly interested in eventually welcoming CGCT (General Telephone Construction Company). When the upcoming transfer of Transac to CII-HB is mentioned, a note of regret can be sensed in Mr Pebereau's voice. No matter how much he explained that information technology was not CGE's stock in trade, and that it was ridiculous to maintain three competing centers (with DAP-Thomson and CII-HB) in the narrow slot of distributed information processing, his heart was not in it. It did not take much insight to guess that the company had stepped aside for state reasons. And all it needs to do is to recreate an information technology force indispensable for the development of its telecommunications and telematics activities.

Increased Tasks

Overall, the CGE group is thus in good health (its consolidated net profits for last year fall between 500 and 600 million francs despite the cost of social measures which have increased its overhead by 4-5 percent, and its nationalized company status had no negative repercussions on its international relations).

However, Mr Pebereau listed three black marks against CGE: SAFT (Company for Fixed Batteries and Traction), impacted by the stagnation in the battery market; CEAC, which is feeling the blows of the automobile market; and Ceraver, which closed one plant. Except for these three units, all the group's other subsidiaries have had sustained activities, with CIT-Alcatel in particular, which in 1982 had a turnover of 12.5 billion francs (+15 percent) and recorded 14.5 billion in orders.

11,023

CSO: 5500/2627

REGIONAL ELECTRONIC DIRECTORY, DATA BASE SYSTEM BEGINS SERVICE

Paris ELECTRONIQUE ACTUALITES in French 11 Feb 83 pp 1, 8

[Article by D. Levy]

[Text] In declaring the opening of the electronic directory service in Ille-et-Vilaine on 4 February, and in announcing the program to progressively extend this service to other regions in France, Mr Mexandeau, minister of PTT, brought telematics to the decisive step that separates experiment from an operational service. As the minister stated to several representatives of European telecommunication agencies (FRG, Belgium, Switzerland, Andorra) and to the international press, this is a world first. In fact, by eventually offering each telephone subscriber the possibility of owning a Minitel, PTT has begun to implement the largest screen and alphanumeric keyboard conversational system in the world. This expansion program, which will make it possible to equip the entire Paris region beginning at the end of this year at the rate of 15,000 terminals per month, will involve annual investments of the order of a billion francs. At the industrial level, the expansion of the electronic directory will be assured by a group combining Cap Sogeti (coordinator), SESA (Company for the Study of Automation Systems), and CIT-Alcatel.

Before announcing the program to expand the electronic directory, Mr Mexandeau recalled the rules of the game that he had drawn for the public dissemination of the system. Rejecting "an authoritarian development, as well as an anarchistic growth that would have left it solely to the fate of market forces without foreseeing its consequences on the balance of our society," the minister based his policy on "a social control founded on the principles of collaboration and voluntarism." Thus, only those users who want them will be equipped with Minisels, the others continuing to receive the conventional directory books, with the two options costing the same.

The minister also decided to take into account the role assigned to regional councils in terms of economic development. That is why the electronic directory service will be opened region by region according to expressed needs. Lastly, close cooperation with the press was also sought.

The Program

As to the extension of the electronic directory service, Mr Mexandeau indicated that some 15 regions had already expressed their candidacy. After Ile-et-Vilaine, the service will be expanded to all of Brittany; at the end of the year, it will be followed by Picardie and Ile-de-France (three opening points are being defined in Paris, as a first ring and a second ring). At the beginning of 1984, the service will open in Basse-Normandie, then in Nord/Pas-de-Calais, Alsace, Lorraine, and Provence/Cote d'Azur. And in 1985, the electronic directory will be offered in the Midi-Pyrenees region. Without predetermining the proportion of those who will volunteer (PTT estimates it at 40-80 percent in Brittany), the zones that will be opened will be sized so that they can have about 30 percent installed equipment at the end of one year.

The electronic directory service implemented in Ile-et-Vilaine was conceived to handle very large data bases and be accessible to a large number of users. From the time of its opening, it will be able to store directory information for 1.2 million subscribers (in the four departments in Brittany). It currently allows more than 120 simultaneous queries, a capacity which will rapidly be brought to 500 simultaneous queries from 250,000 Minitels.

Of the two systems developed on PTT contracts by two industrial groups, the one produced by Cap Gemini Sogeti (prime contractor) and its associates (Matra, TRT, CII-HB, and Copernique) in 30 months was selected for Ile-et-Vilaine. The other system, produced by CIT-Alcatel, SESA, CII-HB, and Sintra, is being installed in the first Paris region: it will offer the electronic directory service in Ile-de-France and Picardie.

For the national extensions of the electronic directory, as well as for exportation, PTT has encouraged the two groups to merge, an orientation borne out by the recent equity investment of Cap Sogeti in SESA. A first order for systems was given to this group by PTT last December, to service 600,000 users. By 1984, this extension program will allow subscribers connected to the service to obtain telephone information for all of France, since at that time, three new information centers will be installed, each of them representing a connection capability of 300,000 subscribers, who can query a national documentation center that stores all the directories of our departments (23 million entries).

Industrial Regrouping

In addition to the basic service (obtaining telephone numbers from known facts such as name, profession, locality, and so on), the electronic directory will eventually make it possible to offer a wide range of services (Minitel to Minitel communication for subscribers with impaired hearing or speech, and electronic mailbox service with PTT destination).

The electronic directory service relies on the implementation of a modular architecture consisting of a network access to the service (the switched telephone network is complemented by directory terminal concentrators which serve as interfaces to the directory server) and a service system which

includes two major operational levels: query centers (with possibility of operator assistance) and documentation centers. The former will be organized around a DPS-25 and three Mini-6's. The latter, which has a similar architecture with CP-8 front ends and two Mini-6's, will be completed with Diram-32 data-base machines which use high capacity discs (600 Mb). This combination is completed with document management centers and the network management center (which monitors the entire information network).

As part of the new industrial group, Cap Sogeti coordinates the system as a whole, and provides the documentation centers (large data bases at which are stored, consulted, and updated all the directory files). CIT-Alcatel is responsible for the implementation of the access network and of the interface with the telephone network (with its E 10 S system); SESA provides the service's searching dialog, and in collaboration with TRT (which supplies its CP-8 front end), implements the data communication network connecting the centers (via Transpac or specialized connections).

As for terminals, in two years PTT has already ordered 600,000 Minitel from Telic-Matra and TRT/Radiotechnique. This figure should reach three million in 1986.

11,023

CSO: 5500/2627

WITHDRAWAL FROM INTERGOVERNMENTAL BUREAU FOR INFORMATICS LIKELY

Paris ZERO UN INFORMATIQUE HEBDO in French 14 Feb 83 p 52

[Article by Michel Barreau]

[Text] The only international--in the sense of intergovernmental--organization dedicated to cooperation in informatics between developed and less advanced nations, the Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics (IBI), could soon lose its major supporter, France. After the creation of the World Center in Paris, some of whose objectives compete with IBI's, pressures from Quai d'Orsay and DIELI (Directorate of Electronics and Data Processing Industry) are getting stronger for this UNESCO-dependent multinational structure to sharpen its informatization programs in the Third World, and to resume a more rigorous financial management.

While agreeing to contribute its share to the organization's budget for the next two years, amounting to about 30 percent of an annual total of 8 million dollars per year, France has entered a notification of withdrawal which if pursued, would allow it to leave IBI at the end of 1984.

As the largest source of financing for the organization, ahead of Italy and Spain, which are the two other developed member nations, France is asking for a much more thorough rewriting of statutes aimed at a much higher efficiency.

Indeed, current operating costs amount to more than 60 percent of the budget (IBI has 80 employees). This year for instance, there remain 3 billion dollars equally distributed among three categories: training and regional centers, pilot projects, and SPIN conference.

The statute revision will be the agenda of a meeting to be held this week in Rome.

If the discussions with the Italian representatives take a favorable turn, France could rescind its decision.

The crisis, kindled at the end of December at the conclusion of the general assembly, occurs at the same time as accelerated preparations for the next world conference on national strategies and policies for informatics.

A Hypothetical Billion Dollar Plan

Entitled SPIN 2, the latter should be held in Havana in September 1984 and be the occasion for the announcement of an ambitious computerization plan for developing nations.

At a preliminary meeting in June 1981, IBI's organizers had tossed off the ambitious figure of 1000 million dollars in investments, without very closely specifying the sources of financing. With 35 members, of which only three are developed nations in southern Europe, and after Brasil's withdrawal in 1982, IBI's representation and ability to meet its objectives is still under question. However, a meeting of suppliers (of computer tools) is programmed for next spring as part of SPIN 2.

Since the conference is organized in Havana, American manufacturers will probably not participate because of diplomatic reasons.

11,023

CSO: 5500/2627

FRANCE

PRIORITY OF 1983 DATA PROCESSING AGENCY BUDGET: R & D

Paris ELECTRONIQUE ACTUALITES in French 25 Mar 83 p 4

[Article by Ph. Marel: "With a 286 Million Franc Budget for This Year, ADI's Mission Remains To Modernize the Economic and Social Fabric"]

[Text] Development of software packages, computer literacy and computer-assisted instruction, and technology transfer from research to industry, such are--as Mr Garrigues, ADI [Data-Processing Agency] president, pointed out at a press conference held on 17 March--the major lines along which the agency will orient its activities in the electronics industry and for which it was allocated a budget of 286 million francs this year.

But is there not a risk of seeing the mission of this public institution orient itself according to the experience acquired, the conclusions of the Lemoine report and the Esprit project?

Drawing a balance of ADI activities in 1982, Mr Garrigues recalled that the agency is active in four different sectors: communication systems, management systems (application-oriented software), productics, education.

Among the highlights for 1982: out of a total budget of 265 million francs (operating credits not included) 95 million were devoted to research and development and special emphasis was placed on productics, software engineering and computer-assisted design and manufacturing.

As far as sectorial distribution is concerned, 77.8 million francs were spent on the development of sectorial software packages, and it was the agency's policy to increase the overall awareness and training in small and medium-size enterprises, as these are prerequisites to the proper use of computers.

Not many software packages became available in 1982; 1983, on the other hand, should see the completion of many projects initiated at earlier dates and, as a result, many software packages should become available for use with the equipment made by the manufacturers who took part in their preparation.

In the field of instruction, 45 million francs were devoted essentially to the development of computer use in education, and to the Diane project to promote the writing of courseware.

Finally, 13 million francs went to the "studies and international activities" department which, in Mr Garrigues' own words, exerts a "technological watch" in countries such as the United States, Japan and the FRG.

Above all, Mr Garrigues pointed out to the impact of ADI investments.

Indeed, these 265 million francs represent only one fourth of the billion francs that was spent on all the programs organized around ADI. The additional amounts were contributed by the agency's various partners (manufacturers, data-processing consulting companies, research centers).

This year, ADI will receive 286 million francs (in addition to its operating budget) to continue work on current projects.

1983 should be marked essentially by the transfer of certain projects from research to industry. The Kayak integrated office-automation project, which was started in 1979, should be completed later this year or early in 1984.

In this respect, Mr Garrigues revealed that ADI had already started sending specification sheets to the industry. In addition, a professional interest group is now being created around Kayak, in cooperation with CII Honeywell Bull.

With respect to the Pascal-Sol project, Mr Garrigues stated that he was waiting for definite commitments on the part of manufacturers to proceed with the project.

Overall, with 116.3 million francs of credits allocated, research and development will receive priority in 1983. The sectorial distribution of software packages will also benefit from larger amounts than last year: 97.5 million francs instead of 77.8.

All this will essentially take place at the expense of the training activities of ADI, which could still reorient itself to retrain the unemployed.

Yet, besides the budget and short-term objectives of the agency, there is the question of a probable reorientation of its activities. All the more so, as its budget has not much increased over last year's (286 million francs in 1983 compared with 265 in 1982).

First, will not the conclusions of the Lemoine report--which, roughly, questions the methods of organizations such as ADI--result in changes in the agency's objectives? When asked this question, Mr Garrigues recognized that there might be a problem, but he said it was not up to him to solve it. We may also wonder if the startup of the European Esprit research project will not affect ADI's activities in this respect. At least, if we consider that many ADI partners may get involved in similar projects within the Esprit project, and that they certainly would not agree to do the same thing twice in two different contexts.

Basically, ADI--which will be three years' old this year--is still young enough an organization to feel the need to reorient its activities and, so to speak, "consolidate its calling"...

BRIEFS

ALCATEL GOAL FOR 1987--CIT-Alcatel expects to achieve sales of 26 billion francs by 1987, including close to 40 percent on foreign markets. In 1982, CIT-Alcatel's consolidated sales amounted to 12.4 billion francs (a 15.9 percent increase over 1981), including 40 percent from public telecommunications and 60 percent from office automation, electronics and services. Export orders amounted to close to 5 billion francs. [Text] [Paris ELECTRONIQUE ACTUALITES in French 1 Apr 83 p 16] 9294

EUROTECHNIQUE EXPANDS DISTRIBUTION NETWORK--Eurotechnique has just expanded its international distribution network by adding five new companies to it in Italy (Eledra 3S SPA), Finland (Field Oy), the United States (Hall Mark), and Norway (Satt Electronics SA)--for components and boards--and in Great-Britain (United Components Ltd)--for components only. The Eurotechnique distribution network now consists of 21 distributors abroad, and 8 in France. [Text] [Paris ELECTRONIQUE ACTUALITES in French 1 Apr 83 p 10] 9294

CII-HB, ICL, SIEMENS MAY COLLABORATE--The three leading European computer groups, CII-HB [CII Honeywell Bull], ICL [International Computers Limited] and Siemens, have started negotiations with a view to cooperating in the field of research. Three-way contacts are taking place, but no one can say when, or even if, they will have a favorable outcome. Cooperation could materialize through the creation of a joint subsidiary whose importance could increase, depending on the results achieved. Mr Stern, CII-HB chief executive officer, refused to confirm this information; however, he indicated on several occasions that his company would systematically look for agreements with foreign firms, preferably in Europe. Mr Stern's caution is probably due to the fact that the European computer industry (including CII, Philips and Siemens) failed in its 1976 attempt to regroup around Unidata; resentment persisted for a long time afterward. Today, conditions have changed and become so favorable to U.S. and Japanese manufacturers that European companies are much more aware than before of the necessity to unite. This is especially significant in view of the interest aroused by the European Esprit research program. [Text] [Paris ELECTRONIQUE ACTUALITES in French 25 Mar 83 p 1] 9294

SAT CONTRACT WITH CHINA--SAT (Corporation for Telecommunications) has just signed a contract with the Chinese authorities for the construction of a telecommunications installation in Peking. This operation follows an order awarded to SAT in 1977 for several radio stations. The present contract stipulates the study and supply of various measurement stations, training of qualified Chinese personnel, and formulation of extensive documentation about the various components used in the installation. This installation should allow the Chinese to maintain their own radio networks, thus providing them with the technical autonomy they desire. [Text] [Paris ELECTRONIQUE ACTUALITES in French 4 Feb 83 p 7] 11,023

CSO: 5500/2627

ITALY

BRIEFS

NUOVO PIGNONE-EGYPT CONTRACT--Nuovo Pignone, an engineering company belonging to the Italian state-owned group of oil companies ENI (National Hydrocarbons Agency) will supply the Egyptian oil company with a turnkey integrated system for the remote control of a pipeline. The contract involves providing the Gulf of Suez Gas Project with equipment amounting to 20 billion lire (1.5 million dollars); two electronic labs will be installed at the control center, and control stations along the pipeline will be equipped with automatic locating and monitoring devices. [Text] [Paris ELECTRONIQUE ACTUALITES in French 18 Mar 83 p 3] 9294

CSO: 5500/2670

BRIEFS

PHILIPS FIBER OPTICS--Eindhoven-New Philips Achievement in Optoelectronics. On 11 February, a spokesman of the Philips group announced that in West Berlin, Philips recently succeeded in an optical fiber transmission at 140 mbit/s (digital capacity necessary to simultaneously carry 1920 telephone signals) over a distance of 36 km, through a line without amplification. Philips and its FRG subsidiaries Felten, Guillaume, and Tekade, cooperate with the West German post and telecommunications agency in optical fiber transmission, in view of future orders for the Bundespost network. According to Philips, the results of the first tests conducted with a wide-band cable at a wavelength of 1300 nanometers have been satisfactory. The same source also indicated that over a double distance of 36 km, the tests met the specifications of the West German post and telecommunications agency. [Text] [Paris AFP SCIENCES in French 17 Feb 83 p 51] 11,023

CSO: 5500/2630

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